



**REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

3 August 1968 — 8 August 1969

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/7603)

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New York, 1969

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^{b/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

^{c/} Requires action by the General Assembly.

^{d/} Paragraph 274 requires action by the General Assembly.

^{e/} Paragraph 280 requires action by the General Assembly.

^{f/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; report of the Secretary-General".

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^{a/} This section covers also the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the subject of an item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{h/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Review of the World Food Programme".

^{i/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

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^{1/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences".

^{2/} The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General".

EDITORIAL NOTE

SYMBOLS

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. The following symbols are used to identify documents of the Council and its committees:

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/AC.51/-	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
E/AC.52/-	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
E/AC.54/-	Committee for Development Planning
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/C.6/-	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

SUMMARY RECORDS

The summary records of the debates which took place in plenary meetings of the Council are printed in fascicle form, as part of the Official Records of the Economic and Social Council for the relevant session. For the sake of brevity, the summary records of such meetings are referred to in this report only by the symbol "E/SR. . .".

For each session of the Council there is issued also a documentation fascicle containing: a table of contents of the printed summary records of the Council; a complete list of delegations to the Council; the agenda of the session, as adopted; and a check list of documents pertaining to the agenda of the session, indicating where they may be found.

The summary records of the debates in the committees of the Council, which are issued in mimeographed form only, are referred to by the symbol of the committee (see above) combined with the letters "J/SR."

ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council are issued as annexes to the Official Records. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. Thus, for example, the reference "Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/4694" means that document E/4694 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 7. Such references are

usually given only after the first mention of a document in any given section.

RESOLUTIONS

Symbols referring to resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or of the General Assembly consist of an Arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution, and a Roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the number of the session at which the resolution was adopted.

OTHER OFFICIAL RECORDS

The Official Records include also the resolutions and the reports of the various commissions and standing committees of the Council. A list of the resolutions and reports issued in the Official Records of the resumed forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions is given below:

	Document symbol
<u>Resumed forty-fifth session</u>	
Resolutions adopted at the resumed forty-fifth session	E/4651/Add.1
<u>Forty-sixth session</u>	
Resolutions adopted at the forty-sixth session	E/4715
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (twenty-third session)	E/4606/Rev.1
Report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-fifth session)	E/4621
Report of the Commission for Social Development (twentieth session)	E/4620
Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (twenty-second session)	E/4619
Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (sixth report)	E/4611
<u>Forty-seventh session</u>	
Resolutions adopted at the forty-seventh session	E/4735
Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/4640
Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/4641
Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/4639 and E/4639/Add.1
Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/4651 and E/4651/Add.1
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (seventh session)	E/4609
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (eighth session)	E/4706
Report of the Committee for Development Planning (fourth and fifth sessions)	E/4682
Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/4711

Abbreviations

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

I

I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly, on behalf of the Economic and Social Council, the report on the activities of the Council between 3 August 1968 and 9 August 1969, with the exception of those dealt with at the resumed forty-fifth session, on which a separate report has already been submitted to the Assembly.^{1/}

During the period covered by the report, the Council did all it could to discharge the weighty responsibilities placed on it by the Charter with respect to the promotion of international co-operation in the economic and social fields, particularly for the benefit of those countries which are still inadequately developed. The high standard and responsible nature of the debates cannot, however, cloak the deficiencies of the political will to make full use of this institution as a means of bringing problems, the magnitude and urgency of which no longer need to be pointed out, nearer to a solution. Because of this fundamental weakness, it was scarcely possible to inspire and define an international economic and social policy, as should be done; the Council simply served as a forum, albeit an irreplaceable one, for the exchange of ideas, whether new or generally accepted, on the major subjects of concern to the community of Member States—the population explosion, the human environment, science and technology, the resources of the sea and the Development Decade, to mention only a few. It must, however, be acknowledged, and welcomed as a step forward, that these questions are increasingly being viewed in a long-term perspective, placed in an order of priority — in some cases only implicit — and considered with a concern for over-all coherence which was probably not so apparent only a few years ago.

The anxieties aroused by the population explosion were particularly in evidence during the general debate at the forty-seventh session, even though the question did not formally appear on the Council's agenda. There was no resolution setting the seal on the discussions, and this was no doubt a regrettable omission when, despite the progress achieved since 1966 in this field, so much remains to be done at both the public opinion and the governmental levels. The stupendous acceleration of population growth — which could lead to a doubling of the present world population over the next twenty-five years — creates formidable problems for the developing countries with respect to food, education and employment and investment in those sectors. Birth control has not yet completely overcome feelings of mistrust in some of the very countries where it is most needed, and the effectiveness of the methods available is inversely proportional to the level of economic and social development. The debate on this subject, which is admittedly a delicate

one but which is fundamental to the future of mankind, was always interesting and spirited, and indeed at times impassioned, but unfortunately it did not lead to the specification of any constructive course of action.

The population question will have to be given a place in the scheme of the Second United Nations Development Decade. As we near the end of the First Decade, we are beginning to have a clearer understanding of the concept of integrated development planning which will be the corner-stone of the Second Decade. We have still some way to go before we can establish in the social field specific goals integrated in a global development strategy for the years 1970-1980, and further efforts will have to be made to achieve more complete integration; a consensus has at least been reached on the philosophy and the principles of such integration, and we now speak of a single development process, the economic and social aspects of which are totally interdependent.

This year, the Council considered the implications of this integrated approach to the Second Decade, which it confirmed in its resolution 1447 (XLVII) and which is described in more detail in its resolution 1409 (XLVI). The latter resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, which had given much attention to the social prerequisites for any effort to accelerate development during the coming decade; they include not only those social factors which facilitate economic growth, such as institutional and structural social reforms or the development of human resources, but also those which serve a purely social purpose, human dignity and the quality of life — for instance, equitable distribution of income and services among all regions and all segments of the population, leading to a more satisfactory social order.

The International Conference of Ministers responsible for social welfare, held in September 1968, also stressed these purely social aspects, and the Council, in its resolution 1406 (XLVI), endorsed the recommendations of the Conference.

At the forty-sixth session, the Council also concerned itself with some of the practical aspects of integrated development when discussing the study prepared by the Special Rapporteurs who had been appointed to review technical co-operation activities in social development. The study stressed the need for an integrated approach and made practical suggestions for close co-operation, planning and better integration of operations between private and public agencies, units of the United Nations and Governments at the country, regional and world levels.

Some representatives expressed the fear that the Council itself, in its procedures, was not attuned to this increasing co-ordination and integration. So long as both the Council and the General Assembly continue

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3A.

to consider agenda items styled "economic" and "social" in different committees, at different sessions and with different participants, it will be difficult to break this dichotomy and to bring about genuine integration, no matter how many resolutions to that effect may be adopted. A number of "social" questions were discussed at the summer session, but this was only a modest beginning, and the Council should in the future reconsider this whole matter.

The problems of youth — more than one half of the population in developing countries — must also be integrated in the over-all efforts to accelerate progress during the coming decade. The Council discussed these problems at the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General called for under the resolutions adopted in previous years. If the legitimate desire of young people to share in preparing their own future is to be met, Governments must make youth policies a part of their development plans; the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned are prepared to assist them in their efforts to do so, which might include adapting the content and structure of education, devising satisfactory conditions of training and employment, providing equality of opportunity as between urban and rural areas, and ensuring the active participation of young people in the formulation and implementation of development policies.

It seems obvious that development should not neglect any segment of the population, since its ultimate purpose is to ensure greater dignity for every human being. Viewed from that standpoint, human rights cannot be flouted in the name of the exigencies of development, however pressing, and, conversely, economic growth has no justification unless it constitutes at the same time an expansion of the rights and freedoms of the individual. Many violations continue to be committed on the morrow of the International Year for Human Rights, during which Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and many other agencies made a special effort to promote universal respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. The Council confirmed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur to study the question of effective respect for economic, social and cultural rights. The Council also approved new studies on the protection of minorities, on genocide and on the slave trade and similar practices, and recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of resolutions on policies of racial segregation, on the punishment of war crimes and on combating racism and religious intolerance.

Along with this concern for the individual, mention should be made of the concern for peoples as such. The Council discussed at length the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism; it urged the agencies and institutions in question to give concrete assistance to the liberation movements and to increase their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa.

In these fields, progress should be rapid, since it depends only on man himself and on his feeling for the unity and solidarity of the human race, and it is therefore deplorable that, in the age of the landing on the moon, we still have to fight for causes that ought to be relegated to the past. Will, perhaps, another battle end in a more rapid victory — the battle against all the harmful consequences to the human environment of misguided industrial development and thoughtless exploitation of natural resources? Since the submission by the Swedish delegation a year ago of the proposal for the convening in 1972 of an "international conference on the problems of the human environment", public opinion has displayed a very keen interest in these matters. On the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, the Council made many recommendations to the Assembly concerning this conference. It is hard to think of a subject which better reflects the concern of all countries, whether developed or less developed, or which is more relevant to the activities, in varying degrees, of all the members of the United Nations system. In this understating of world-wide significance, the Council was at pains to place the emphasis on action calculated to avert the major crisis which threatens all of us and to mobilize public opinion in order to ward off the threat.

Awareness of this danger must not in any way, however, act as a brake on the essential exploitation of the resources of the earth to meet the many and varied needs of a constantly growing population, and in particular the needs of the developing countries. Hidden beneath the sea are resources which modern technology will soon enable us to develop for the greater good of mankind. The Council has played a pioneering role in this field and is largely responsible for the great interest now being shown in oceanographic questions in the United Nations. At its summer session, it considered a revised and expanded version of a report of the Secretary on "the resources of the sea", which it decided should be published, and it studied the long-term programme of oceanographic research, the progress of which will be reported to it regularly in the future.

The Council also concerned itself with more conventional resources and, in particular, with a paper on the subject prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Council stressed the importance of non-agricultural resources to the as yet less industrialized countries and decided in favour of the publication of a "Natural Resources Forum" as a means of disseminating information concerning the exploitation and utilization of such resources.

One of the subjects discussed at the forty-seventh session was tourism, which is an effective way of exploiting natural, cultural or other resources and which can bring in additional earnings that are by no means negligible, at least for some developing countries. Following up the IUOTO Conference at Sofia, the Council dealt particularly with the institutional problems in this sector, and it will consider the question again at the resumed session, during the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

In the case of science and technology, the Council likewise concentrated on the institutional aspects. It decided to extend for two years the term of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, whose field of activity will be reviewed later in the light of the needs of the Second Decade, in which science will play a large part.

With regard to the machinery of the United Nations itself, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a paper on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and provisional figures relating to activities for the year 1971; taken together, these constituted a further stage in the implementation of an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting. Following the discussions both in the Council and in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, much remains to be done to enable that Committee to discharge its functions, as a complement to those of the ACABQ, with a view to determining what resources are needed for the execution of the programme and establishing priorities as among the various parts of the programme. A change in the existing procedures is still essential, but there should also be more active participation by members of the legislative organs in the decision-making process; this requires not only great technical competence, but also the necessary time to follow closely for months on end the whole preparation of the programme and the budget. I trust that these considerations will be borne in mind when the task of devising the structure and composition of the successor committee to the existing Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the existing Enlarged Committee is undertaken, a few months from now.

The two existing Committees, and especially the Enlarged Committee, which met in September 1968 and in March and June 1969, gave detailed scrutiny to inter-agency co-ordination activities, which have continued at an increased tempo. At its forty-seventh session, the Council considered the reports of the ACC and of the ACC-CPC Joint Meetings. Last spring, the ACC worked out far-reaching changes in its functioning and organization with a view to equipping itself to make its maximum contribution to the work of the Council and of the United Nations system as a whole. The CPC sought further information regarding the implications of certain of the ACC's proposals and agreed that discussions on the matter would take place during the ACC-CPC Joint Meetings in early July. Since the Secretary-General was prevented by illness from attending these meetings, the matter was deferred until the next Joint Meetings in October. The Council will be able to learn the results of these meetings at its resumed session.

One of the questions which has been under frequent discussion has been the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, the main preoccupations being, first, that these reports should be submitted with the minimum of delay to the governing bodies of the agencies and to the Council itself, and, secondly, that reports dealing with matters of concern to the Council and the CPC should in all cases be referred to those bodies. At the ACC-CPC Joint Meetings, a consensus was reached

whereby (a) the executive heads would transmit reports to the CPC as well as to their own governing organs within three months of their receipt, and (b) issues dealt with in the reports requiring consideration by governing bodies would not be acted upon finally by the CPC until the former had had an opportunity to submit their own comments, provided that the delay should not in any case exceed one year from the date of submission. This consensus and the resolution adopted by the Council in the matter constitute not only a major step forward in ensuring that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit will receive prompt attention, but also a new token of the usefulness of these Joint Meetings in promoting understanding and co-operation among those dealing with co-ordination at the inter-governmental and the executive levels respectively.

The question of information storage, and in particular the use of computers, continues to concern the Council very deeply. In its report, the CPC asked the agencies and organizations concerned to intensify their efforts to co-ordinate their programmes and urged that any proposal for the installation of new computers should be scrutinized in advance by the Computer Users' Committee. The Council has now urged that, pending an eventual decision on the advantages or otherwise of establishing common computer facilities, individual organizations should not establish or expand their own computer facilities, except to meet urgent needs, and that the ACABQ should be consulted on the plans at an appropriate stage. The high cost of computers and the importance of their efficient use underline the importance of this action.

Another matter to which the Council devoted a good deal of attention is the evaluation of technical assistance programmes. An effort was made to strengthen and clarify the role of the Resident Representatives in the co-ordination of field activities. At the same time, the Council decided that for the time being there should be no further missions to evaluate the impact on development in given countries of the assistance offered by the United Nations system. It is clear that existing arrangements will require scrutiny in the light of the proposals of the UNDP Capacity Study, and the Council will resume consideration at its forty-ninth session, in 1970, of a draft resolution dealing with future arrangements for evaluation activities.

Consideration of the reports of UNDP to the Economic and Social Council on its seventh and eighth sessions gave the Council an opportunity to pay a tribute to the Governing Council for its role in the development and orientation of the programme, for the projects executed and for the results obtained. The Council expressed its satisfaction at the fact that UNDP was taking measures which would enable it, during the Second Development Decade, to act as an instrument for the implementation of a global strategy for development. It unanimously approved the procedures proposed by the Governing Council, which should facilitate technical assistance planning at the regional and inter-regional level. Other important decisions taken by UNDP during 1968 to which the Council gave its support included the following: the UNDP Revolving Fund will be administered as a single fund without

subdivisions, in fixed amounts allocated to specific purposes; short-term feasibility studies with a view to subsequent investment may be financed; UNDP may undertake basic research, including research relating to agriculture; UNDP will administer the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities; UNDP intends to work more actively for improvements in the terms of trade. UNDP felt that one means of initiating the operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund on a provisional basis might be to invite the pledging countries to make their contributions in the form of equipment. The Council strongly supported the idea of increasing the resources of UNDP to enable it to achieve its objectives.

This question of the resources made available to the United Nations system, and, more generally, the volume of financial transfers to developing countries, will undoubtedly be among the major subjects to be dealt with in the context of the forthcoming Decade. The needs are great, the problems of external debt have become acute for many countries, and terms of lending are still too onerous. The 1 per cent target does not seem likely to be reached in the near future, in view of the fact that the net flow of financial resources from the industrialized countries is tending, rather, to decline as a percentage of their gross national product. To some extent, private capital can partly make up for the lack of public capital, and the Council was well advised to encourage the continuation of the efforts which began with the Amsterdam meeting on foreign investment in developing countries. Similarly, the Council requested that the action begun in the fields of export credits and tax treaties should be continued.

World output of, and trade in, goods and services increased substantially in 1968, as may be seen from the World Economic Survey, 1968, and the growth rate of the developing countries has already reached the target of 5 per cent set for the end of the First Development Decade. The rate proposed for 1970-1980 seems realistic, and goodwill — both in non-governmental organizations and among Governments — is not lacking and could readily be harnessed to more ambitious targets. What is lacking is a better structured framework for international co-operation, which could be brought into being if both the industrialized and the less developed countries would undertake to

settle step by step the main problems still hindering the achievement of a better balance in international economic relations.

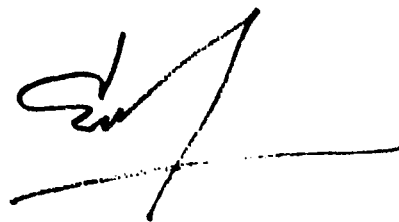
II

The report of the Council to the General Assembly consists of the present volume^{2/} and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed forty-fifth, the forty-sixth and the forty-seventh sessions.^{3/} It will be supplemented by a report on the resumed forty-seventh session to be held by the Council later this year.

The report contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations.

A number of questions included in the report are also items on the provisional agenda for the General Assembly. These items are indicated in foot-notes. Other matters referred to the attention of, or requiring action by, the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in foot-notes.

The agenda of the Council's sessions, information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs during the period under review, and the programme of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971 are included as annexes to the report.



Raymond SCHEYVEN
President
Economic and Social Council

Geneva,
August 1969.

^{2/} See E/L.1261 and E/SR.1637.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1A; *ibid.*, Forty-sixth Session, E/4715; and *ibid.*, Forty-seventh Session, E/4735.

SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE *

1. In a statement to the Council at its forty-seventh session, the Secretary-General emphasized^{1/} that many of the most dangerous situations in the world were largely rooted in unresolved social and economic ills. The basic problems before the Council must, he said, be vigorously attacked in order to keep frustrating confrontations from further endangering peace and stability at the national as well as the international level. Between revolt and resignation, the only course was constructive action. The Secretary-General pointed out how far current thinking on development had benefited from the analysis and discussion that had accompanied the preparation for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Certain concepts had been accepted through which the various ideologies could be reconciled, as the concept of development was now viewed in its broadest political, social and economic context. That new concept of development would require more resources, an acceleration in the progress of productivity and a more adequate international effort. The target the Council chose for the average annual rate of economic growth for the Second Development Decade must reflect a significant change in the current trend. The rate of growth for agricultural production and industrial development would have to increase considerably, and that would require the mobilization of considerable political will in both developing and developed countries; but the technical possibilities were there in both agriculture and industry. The Secretary-General's statement was read on his behalf by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

2. For its discussion^{2/} on questions related to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Council had before it the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its first three sessions (A/7525 and Add.1-2),^{3/} chapter I of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/4682),^{4/} chapters V and VI of the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/4620),^{5/} the report of the Trade and Development Board on its resumed eighth session (A/7214),^{6/} a statement by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the Second United Nations Development

Decade (E/4718), and a study by the Secretariat entitled "Some issues of development policy in the coming Decade", which constituted Part One of the World Economic Survey, 1968 (E/4687 and Add.1-3).^{7/} Also before the Council were notes verbales relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade received from the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (E/4725), Romania (E/4731), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (E/4721) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/4719).

3. In addition, in the context of the general discussion on international economic and social policy, the Council drew upon the summary of Part Two of the World Economic Survey, 1968 (E/4688),^{7/} the summary (E/4679) of Economic Conditions in Africa in Recent Years,^{7/} the introduction (E/4695) to the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1968,^{7/} the summary (E/4701) of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1968,^{7/} an excerpt (E/4674) from the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1968,^{7/} and the summary (E/4638 (Summary)) of Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1969.^{8/}

4. In the discussion that followed,^{9/} several representatives noted that developing countries had recorded a significant rate of economic growth during the current Development Decade. Impressive gains had been made in industrialization. Particularly important had been the progress in the agricultural sector, which had not only removed the threat of famine from entire regions but had also opened the door to accelerated industrialization. Such progress had, moreover, indicated what could be done through the systematic application of science and technology. Improvements were also being made in other areas, such as international river development, education and family planning. All those examples indicated that the first Development Decade had been a great step forward and that it had shown the willingness of the international community to solve the critical problems that existed.

5. It was recognized, however, that the achievements made so far in developing countries represented only a beginning and that many problems still remained to be solved. The increase recorded in the per capita gross product of developing countries was modest; a large segment of the world's population was still undernourished; education in most developing countries was still inadequate; and vast physical and human resources remained untapped. The widening economic and technological gap between developing and developed countries was a matter of concern.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1603.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.493-496, 498; E/SR.1631.

^{3/} Transmitted to the Council under the symbol E/4624 and Add.1.

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4682.

^{5/} Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, E/4620.

^{6/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/4704.

^{7/} To be issued as a United Nations publication.

^{8/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.6.5.

^{9/} E/SR.1604-1613; E/AC.6/SR.493-496, 498.

On the other hand, considerable experience had been gained which should prove useful in designing an appropriate international development strategy for the 1970s.

6. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII), the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session had, by resolution 1388 (XLV), decided to enlarge its Economic Committee by 27 members for the purpose of establishing the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Council commended the preparatory work under way for the Second Development Decade, and noted that the Preparatory Committee had reached agreement on the broad scope of the international development strategy for the 1970s and on key areas for international co-operation. It noted that the Committee for Development Planning had also made wide-ranging recommendations relating to the strategy.^{10/} Hopes were expressed that the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the Committee for Development Planning would lead to a bold programme of action and to practical measures for its implementation.

7. It was noted that the Preparatory Committee had accepted as a working hypothesis an average annual increase of about 6 per cent in the aggregate gross domestic product of developing countries during the 1970s. The Preparatory Committee had also recognized the importance of reaching agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables such as agriculture, industry, exports and domestic saving. In that connexion, several representatives pointed out that the Committee for Development Planning had made useful recommendations with regard to targets for those areas, on the basis of its view that an average annual increase of 6 to 7 per cent in the gross domestic product of developing countries was feasible. Reference was, however, made to the need for supporting technical information. It was pointed out that whatever over-all target and related targets were selected, they would be only of an indicative nature; in the final analysis it would be up to individual Governments to establish their own national targets in harmony with their circumstances.

8. There was a consensus that economic growth was not an end in itself. The ultimate aim was to bring about a general and steady improvement in the well-being of the masses and the enhancement of the human person. Thus progress should be measured not in terms of gross product only but also in terms of net human benefits. It was pointed out that the Committee for Development Planning had therefore rightly emphasized the importance of such elements as better distribution of income, improvements in food consumption, greater employment opportunities, appropriate education and training, and basic health facilities.

9. The recognition of the importance of social objectives—although they were often not amenable to quantification—would indeed be a distinguishing feature of the Second Development Decade. It was also pointed out, however, that while the ultimate

objective of development was undoubtedly to improve the quality of human life, that improvement required quantitative economic and social progress; quality and quantity should be complementary, not alternative, aims.

10. Much emphasis was placed on the need for appropriate measures to accelerate economic and social development. It was only through vigorous policy measures that it would be possible to achieve the objectives of the Second Development Decade.

11. It was stressed that the primary responsibility for development rested with the developing countries themselves. Fortunately, developing countries were in complete accord with that premise. In that spirit they had undertaken development planning. They were making efforts to mobilize their resources for development and to bring about institutional reforms. There was, however, a need for greater co-operation among developing countries as a further means of increasing their self-reliance.

12. On the other hand, poverty in the world could not be eradicated by the poor alone; a great responsibility also rested upon the economically advanced countries. A number of representatives emphasized the importance of improving international relations, of reducing expenditures on armaments, of eliminating the discriminating obstacles that impeded the development of the world economy as a whole, and of promoting steady economic expansion in advanced countries in order to strengthen international efforts to accelerate the economic and social progress of developing countries.

13. There was a general agreement that, without improvements in the conditions and flow of international trade, all the efforts of developing countries and all attempts to help them would be ineffective. It was stated by several representatives that little progress had been made on certain international trade issues that had been discussed at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; those issues were of paramount importance for developing countries. Another representative, however, expressed the opinion that there were a number of significant areas in which progress was being made. Several representatives expressed regret that the Trade and Development Board had been unable to reach agreement on relevant issues at its resumed eighth session. It was hoped, however, that the Board would be able to prepare a draft on matters within its competence for consideration in connexion with the framework of the international development strategy for the 1970s.

14. The role of international economic assistance also figured prominently in the discussion. It was pointed out that the net flow of financial resources from developed countries had fallen considerably short of the target of 1 per cent of gross national product. The attainment of that target at an early date would be crucial for the success of the Second Development Decade. The need for providing financial resources to developing countries on liberal terms was stressed. It was also suggested that a greater part of the flow of financial resources should be provided through international organizations and that various forms of assistance should be co-ordinated.

^{10/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4682, chap. I.

15. A number of representatives stated that arrangements for the review and appraisal of progress would constitute an essential element of the international development strategy for the 1970s. The methods of review and appraisal should make it possible to take remedial steps as appropriate.

16. It was pointed out that an important purpose of the concept of the Development Decade should be to mobilize public opinion and political will for international action. A number of private organizations were already playing an important role in that connexion. Such efforts should be strengthened.

17. There was a consensus that economic and social development would call for concerted national and international efforts. The Second Development Decade should also be an opportunity for organizations of the United Nations system to co-ordinate their development activities.

18. At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Council adopted resolution 1447 (XLVII), setting forth its decisions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Council agreed that the international development strategy for the 1970s should consist, in principle, of (a) a preambular declaration, (b) the specification of objectives, (c) policy measures designed to fulfil those objectives, (d) a review and appraisal of both the objectives and the policies, and (e) the mobilization of public opinion. It agreed further that the main objective during the Second Development Decade should be to promote sustained growth, especially in developing countries, leading to "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development" so as to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and the developing countries. The Council reaffirmed its earlier decision to take into account, in formulating the goals and programmes of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the necessity for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes in the context of the strategy of the

Decade. It recognized the need for establishing a target for the over-all growth rate for gross product in real terms of the developing countries during the Decade as a broad indication of the scope of international co-operative efforts to be made within the framework of the international development strategy. It also recognized the importance of reaching agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables, consistent with the over-all target and, to the extent possible, each consistent with the other, as well as the need to define certain broad social objectives. The Council noted with satisfaction the agreement reached so far on the list of key areas for international co-operation for development during the Second Development Decade, in which policy measures should be considered for fulfilling the objectives of the Decade. At the same time, it expressed its concern that whereas progress had been made in outlining the broad framework of the strategy and towards defining the goals and objectives of the Decade, that had not so far been matched by agreement on concerted policy measures for realizing those goals and objectives, in particular, in the field of trade and development. In that connexion, it recalled that the Trade and Development Board, at its resumed eighth session, had agreed to make the maximum efforts at its resumed ninth session to reach agreement on the outstanding matters and it expressed the hope that the contribution of UNCTAD would be finalized by the Board at that session. The Council drew the attention of the organizations of the United Nations system to the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions. Finally, the Council called upon the Governments of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to make additional efforts in their contributions to the preparatory work for the Decade, so that a preliminary draft of the international development strategy could be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, through the Council at its resumed forty-seven session, with a view to finalizing it early in 1970.

The Council also decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, through the Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the strategy of the Decade, and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its resumed forty-seven session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the strategy of the Decade, and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its resumed forty-seven session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the strategy of the Decade.

Chapter II

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

19. The Council's discussion on economic planning and projections was based mainly on chapter II of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/4682),^{1/} which dealt with problems of planning and plan implementation in developing countries members of ECAFE. The topics covered in the chapter included institutional aspects of planning and plan implementation; development strategies in agriculture, mobilization of domestic resources and expansion of foreign exchange supply; and regional economic integration.

20. The discussion at the forty-seventh session^{2/} reflected the consensus that national planning had become a universally accepted tool for economic and social development. The regional reviews of planning and plan implementation problems given by the Committee for Development Planning in its last three reports (E/4362,^{3/} E/4515^{4/} and E/4682^{1/}) had revealed that such problems were often similar in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Frequently, development plans had failed to be implemented. The decline in the degree of commitment to planning on the part of the Governments and the people noticed in a number of countries was a matter of concern; and stress was laid on the need for vigilance to prevent such a decline. Steps needed to be taken to ensure that all sections of the population should participate in the process of planning.

21. It was emphasized that national planning should serve long-term needs. The basic purpose should be to bring about structural changes in the economy through appropriate canalizing of investment flows. All resources—physical, financial and human—should be fully mobilized and used in a rational manner.

22. The need for flexibility in methods of planning was also stressed. It was pointed out that the methods of planning should be in harmony with the circumstances of the country concerned. One representative stated that countries with little experience of planning should concentrate on policy matters, including the identification and implementation of projects, rather than on sophisticated techniques of planning. It was also pointed out that countries needed to develop a system of warning signals—through annual plan reviews, for example—so that if difficulties emerged, prompt remedial action could be undertaken.

23. One representative expressed the opinion that planning should be of a directive nature and that the

public sector should be strengthened. Another said that as conditions prevailing in developing countries were quite diverse, the degree of centralization would have to depend upon the nature of the economy and the country's beliefs. It was also pointed out that the universal acceptance of planning did not necessarily imply the strengthening of the State sector.

24. There was general agreement that the Committee for Development Planning had rightly considered the development of high-yielding seed varieties of food grains as a major factor which held the promise of setting off a chain reaction in the agricultural sector that would ultimately bring about significant structural changes in the economy. The Committee had, however, also rightly added a note of caution that the new varieties had to be handled with great care. The methods of cultivation, in particular the use of various agricultural inputs, had to be fully harmonized. Special stress was placed during the discussion on the proper use of the water input.

25. The Committee had suggested that there was considerable scope for increasing savings in the developing countries of the ECAFE region and that, moreover, savings needed to be directed into priority areas. It was stated that the suggestions of the Committee on that subject as well as on other issues deserved serious attention.

26. A number of representatives stressed the importance of devoting due attention to the question of structural change in the production base for exports. Measures were required to promote industries with an export potential; it would be necessary to reduce the costs of production and ensure the availability of exportable surpluses on a stable basis. It was pointed out, however, that success in expanding exports also depended upon a number of factors over which the developing countries had no control. Particularly important was the need for liberal trade policies on the part of importing countries.

27. Similarly, there was need for adequate foreign aid and capital on terms suitable for supplementing the domestic efforts of developing countries and augmenting their supply of foreign exchange. The difficulties created by high interest rates on foreign loans and by aid-tying arrangements were mentioned.

28. There was a consensus that, in the special circumstances prevailing in that region, the partial integration approach developed by ECAFE, involving efforts to bring together as many countries as possible round a common centre of interest, had proved useful. Examples of such efforts included joint industrial ventures and financial institutions, intercontinental highways and river basin development programmes. Other examples cited during the discussion were payments arrangements and trade promotion.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4682.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.491-492; E/SR.1624.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7.

^{4/} Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7.

It was also emphasized that a regional approach was not always ideal; particularly in a large continent like Asia, it would be more useful to consider subregional approaches.

29. The intention of the Committee for Development Planning to prepare, on the basis of the regional reviews already completed, a systematic and comparative review of planning and plan implementation problems in developing countries as a whole was generally welcomed. One representative expressed the hope that, in preparing such a review, the Committee would give more detailed consideration to certain problems that it could not discuss adequately in its most recent report owing to limitations of time.

Another representative thought that the experience of the economically advanced countries might also usefully be taken into account.

30. The Council took note^{5/} with appreciation of the review of planning and plan implementation problems in Asia contained in the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/4682, chap. II). It looked forward to examining the over-all comparative review of planning and plan implementation problems of developing countries that the Committee intended to prepare on the basis of its regional reviews.

^{5/} E/SR.1624.

FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. International flow of capital and assistance

31. The review of trends in the transfer of resources, carried out by the Council at the forty-seventh session,^{1/} was based on two reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, one covering the period 1963-1967 (E/4652)^{2/} and the other the period 1964-1968 (E/4676).^{3/}

32. In introducing the reports, the representative of the Secretary-General observed that the net amount of resources flowing to developing countries had risen both in 1967 and 1968. The ratio of net transfer of resources from the developed market economies to their combined gross national product had recovered from the low point of 0.66 per cent to which it had fallen in 1966 to 0.68 per cent in 1967, and it had risen further in 1968, owing to an increase in the flow of private capital. It was none the less doubtful that those developments represented a definitive reversal of the downward trend in the resource transfer ratio that had been observed since the early 1960s. Prospects for the achievement of the 1 per cent target for net resource transfers to the developing countries in the near future remained far from promising.

33. The terms and conditions on which official resources were being supplied to developing countries had hardened in recent years. The share of donations and similar contributions in total transfers had progressively declined, and although a number of capital-exporting countries had significantly eased their lending terms, the average terms were harder than they had been earlier in the decade. By 1968 the recommendations on assistance terms which members of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD had adopted in 1965 had not been fully complied with by several countries. A supplementary recommendation adopted early in 1969 was directed towards a further substantial softening of the terms of official development assistance.

34. In the past several years the reverse flow of funds from developing countries, composed of debt amortization, interest and dividend payments and the transfer of assets owned by citizens of developing countries, had been equivalent to over half of the gross transfer of funds to them. A large part of that reverse flow had consisted of the transfer of earnings of direct investment enterprises in petroleum-producing countries. However, debt amortization and interest payments had increased rapidly in all developing regions and an increasing number of countries had

been obliged to negotiate a rescheduling of their external debt.

35. While no official information was available on the movement of resources from the centrally planned economies to the developing countries, it was known that credit commitment had risen substantially in 1968 following a sharp decline in the preceding year.

36. The steady expansion of disbursements by multilateral agencies had been temporarily halted in 1968 as a result of a reduction of IDA lending but it was expected to regain its momentum.

37. A number of representatives stressed the importance of the early attainment of the 1 per cent target for net resource transfers to developing countries. It was hoped that each of the developed countries would establish a target date by which its net transfer of resources to developing countries and multilateral agencies would attain a level equivalent to 1 per cent of its gross national product.

38. The need to ease financial and commercial terms of official assistance was emphasized by several representatives. The hope was expressed that the countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD would attain, without too much delay, the goals for assistance terms set in that body's recommendations of 1965 and 1969.

39. Reference was made to the difficulties created for individual developing countries by the intermittent character of external assistance. It was observed that efforts should be made to ensure a continuous flow of resources, notably to multilateral agencies such as IDA.

40. The magnitude of the reverse flow of funds from developing countries was a matter of concern to some representatives. Attention was drawn to the volume of income remittances by foreign direct investment enterprises in developing countries and the relationship between such remittances and the flow of new funds to developing countries. It was emphasized, on the other hand, that income remittances needed to be considered in the broader context of the impact of the investment that had generated the income of the host-country's economy and in particular on its exports and the production of import substitutes.

41. In regard to the flow of debt service payments from developing countries, some representatives noted that the rescheduling of debts, while easing pressure on the balance of payments of the debtor countries in the short run, created problems when new external borrowing became necessary within the framework of development programmes. Easier terms for development loans with regard to both interest rates and repayment periods provided a more effective solution to the debt-servicing problem.

^{1/} E/AC.6/SR.499-502; E/SR.1636.

^{2/} *The External Financing of Economic Development; International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations 1963-1967* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.10).

^{3/} To be issued in revised form as a United Nations publication.

42. At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Council took note^{4/} with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations (E/4652 and E/4676).

B. Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

43. The promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries and the impact of such investment on those countries' economic growth had been a recurrent topic of discussion within the United Nations family, and had constituted the subject of numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council, and of several recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In a statement to the Council at its forty-seventh session,^{5/} a representative of the Secretary-General recalled that fact and stated that private foreign investment provided substantial capital resources for development, and also served as a channel for the transfer of technology to developing countries. In the 1960s, private foreign capital had constituted more than one third of the aggregate flow of capital to developing countries. The Charter of Algiers, adopted by those countries in October 1967, stated that private investment should be of permanent benefit to the host developing country and might be encouraged by incentives and guarantees subject to nationally defined priorities and within the framework of national development plans.^{6/} He recalled that in its resolution 33 (II) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had expressed the belief that "in the interest of increasing the flow of private foreign investment to developing countries and improving its effectiveness" it was important that that matter "should be the subject of a dialogue between developed and developing countries".^{7/} The idea of a dialogue had been taken up by the Council at its forty-fifth session. At that session, the Council had adopted resolution 1359 (XLV), authorizing the Secretary-General to "convoke a panel on foreign investment for the purpose of discussing the principal issues arising in the context of foreign investment in developing countries and the solutions that may be appropriate". In conclusion, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, which had brought together high-ranking officials from Governments of developing countries, leading executives of manufacturing and financial enterprises in the developed countries and representatives of international organizations and agencies concerned with economic development, had met at Amsterdam from 16 to 20 February 1969 at the invitation of the Netherlands Government.

44. The Council had before it two documents relating to the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries: the Secretary-General's report on the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing

Countries (E/4654)^{8/} and the Secretary-General's progress report thereon (E/4664).

45. Part one of the report on the Panel (E/4654) reproduced the text of the "Agreed statement on private foreign investment in the development process", which had been adopted unanimously by the Panel at the conclusion of its discussions. The "Agreed statement" emphasized the fact that if a satisfactory rate of per capita economic growth was to be achieved in the developing countries, there must be a massive increase in the rate at which capital, including private capital, flowed into those countries from abroad. The Panel stressed that private foreign investment was a complement to and not a substitute for the official aid and technical assistance needed by the developing countries. The Panel also indicated that if private foreign investment was to contribute fully to the development objectives of the developing countries it must find its place in the framework of the national development programmes and policies of those countries; that would call for a better understanding of the rights and obligations of the host countries and foreign investors. The Panel recognized that the Governments of host countries were the best judges of their development objectives and of the appropriate tools. Among other suggestions, the Panel mentioned the formation of joint ventures and agreed that they provided a highly desirable arrangement for bringing together foreign private capital, host Governments and local entrepreneurs. The Panel also emphasized the role that could be played by national development banks, both as catalysts in attracting foreign investment and as a means of developing domestic capital markets so as to increase the rate at which local private capital was generated.

46. Part two of the report outlined the main themes of the dialogue and summarized the discussion of the issues considered by the Panel.

47. The Secretary-General's progress report (E/4664) mentioned the areas recommended for further study by the Panel, indicated which of those areas were currently being studied pursuant to other resolutions and recommendations of United Nations bodies, and listed the areas mentioned by the Panel which had not yet been studied and on which research could be undertaken if the Council so wished.

48. In the ensuing discussion in the Council, several speakers commended the report on the Panel, which in their view had contributed greatly to the clarification of many key issues and would promote a better understanding between foreign investors and host countries. A number of representatives said that the Panel should have placed greater emphasis on measures designed to increase the mobilization of domestic savings in developing countries; one representative stressed that the mobilization of internal resources should constitute the basis for the solution of the problem of the economic development of those countries.

49. Several representatives said that as rightly pointed out in the Panel's "Agreed statement", par-

^{4/} E/SR.1636.

^{5/} E/AC.6/SR.499.

^{6/} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex IX, c (II).

^{7/} Ibid., annex I.

^{8/} Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries: Report on a meeting held at Amsterdam from 16 to 20 February 1969 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12).

ticular stress should be laid on the fact that private investment was a complement to and not a substitute for official aid. One representative said he considered that the crucial problem was not so much that of increasing the flow of private investment to developing countries as that of gearing such inflow to their requirements.

50. At the conclusion of its debate on the subject, the Council adopted a resolution (1451 (XLVII)) in which it took note with interest of the recommendations made by the Panel. It requested the Secretary-General to undertake the studies suggested by the Panel and set out as points (a) to (e) inclusive in part III of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4664) as well as a study of the effects of agreements between parent companies and their subsidiaries concerning production and trade, particularly those relating to market reservations, in so far as they were not already covered by work done, or to be done, by organizations of the United Nations system. The Council further invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the parties concerned and with the appropriate international organizations and institutions, to organize other panels, at the regional and global levels, for the purpose of considering specific measures to increase the flow of foreign investment to developing countries, and to report to the Council at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the matter.

C. Export credits

51. The Council had before it at its forty-seventh session a report entitled Export Credits and Development Financing: National Export Credit Systems, 1969 (E/4616),^{9/} which dealt with export credits granted by major capital goods supplying countries to developing countries; the Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries (E/4661)^{10/} and the Secretary-General's report on the conclusions of the Round Table (E/4662).

52. Introducing the reports, a representative of the Secretary-General observed^{11/} that the first report was a revised version of a report on the same subject submitted to the Council at its forty-third session, which had been brought up to date pursuant to Council resolution 1270 (XLIII). That resolution had also dealt with the question of export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries, and pursuant to its provisions on that question and to the provisions of UNCTAD decision 29 (II)^{2/} the Secretariat had prepared a work programme that had been submitted to the Council at its forty-fifth session. At that session the Council had adopted resolution 1358 (XLV), authorizing the convening of a Round Table to examine the Secretary-General's studies and findings on the actual and potential use of export credit as a means of promoting exports from developing countries and to formulate appropriate proposals for action. The Round Table had met at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 28 March 1969.

53. The representative of the Secretary-General went on to observe that the current international market was a buyers' market, and that suppliers had to be able to offer prospective buyers advantageous payment terms if they were to compete on an equal footing with suppliers in other countries. The pressure on the supplier to provide not only the goods but also the capital necessary for their acquisition, or to arrange for the bank financing of his sales, had become very intense, and buyers lacking ready cash might be inclined to attach greater importance to advantageous credit terms than to considerations relating to price, quality and delivery period. The supplier's capacity to offer such terms often depended on his ability to mobilize the credits granted with the banking sector and in most cases such financing could not be obtained unless the export credit had been insured against commercial or non-commercial risks or both. The export promotion value attached to export credit insurance schemes in developed countries had aroused the interest of the developing countries in the possibility of using similar schemes to promote their own exports. The protection provided by an export credit insurance policy was particularly important in developing countries, where the export of non-traditional goods tended to involve new exporters, new products and new markets and was therefore subject to greater risks than in developed countries.

54. With regard to the bank financing of export credits granted by suppliers in developing countries, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the provision of such financing depended on the availability of bank resources that could be used for that purpose at reasonable interest rates. The problem of export credit financing must also be viewed within the context of the country's import requirements and the balance of payments position, since a developing country that was contemplating encouraging the granting of export credits by its suppliers must be in a position to defer the collection of export proceeds without undue strains on the balance of payments, and without excessive hardships in the implementation of its national development programme.

55. In concluding his introductory remarks, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the main problems relating to export credit insurance and export credit financing in developing countries had been fully discussed at the Round Table, which had been attended by representatives of the United Nations organizations concerned, including IMF, IBRD, the regional development banks, and leading officials from export credit insurance and export credit financing institutions in developed and developing countries.

56. The report of the Round Table (E/4661) was divided into three main parts. Part I, entitled "Export credit insurance for developing countries", discussed the problems relating to the establishment and operation of national export credit insurance schemes in those countries. In the light of its discussion of those problems, the Round Table generally agreed that although it was desirable for export credit insurance schemes to be operated on strict commercial principles, it would be unrealistic to expect national schemes in developing countries to become self-

^{9/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.7.

^{10/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.11.

^{11/} E/AC.6/SR.499.

supporting for a relatively long time after their establishment. Moreover, some developing countries could not afford to subsidize national schemes, although they needed some means of promoting the growth of their exports no matter how limited the volume of such additional exports might appear to be. The Round Table had therefore considered the question of the establishment of multinational export insurance schemes for developing countries, at the subregional, the regional or even the global level.

57. Part II of the report of the Round Table (E/4661) dealt with the financing and refinancing of export credits granted by suppliers in developing countries, which involved two distinct problems: the first concerned the exporter's need to mobilize the proceeds of his sales on deferred payment before the export bills matured, so as to enable him to replenish his working capital (a domestic credit problem), while the second related to the exporting country's capacity to defer the collection of export proceeds without placing too great a strain on its balance of payments position or impeding the financing of imports required for its development programme (a foreign exchange problem).

58. Part III of the report contained the Round Table's conclusions and set forth numerous proposals for action. The Round Table stressed the part that export credit insurance and export credit financing schemes properly adapted to conditions in developing countries could play in promoting the exports of those countries and in bringing about an expansion of world trade. A suggested programme of work for the implementation of the Round Table's proposals was set out in the Secretary-General's report on the conclusions of the Round Table (E/4662).

59. During the discussion in the Council, most speakers commended the report of the Round Table and the two reports prepared by the Secretary-General. One representative suggested that the export credit insurance and export credit financing institutions in the countries covered by the report on Export Credits and Development Financing (E/4616) should be requested to inform the Secretary-General immediately of any changes introduced into their respective systems, so that information could be transmitted

to Member States at regular intervals, for example every six months. Many speakers supported the proposals for action made at the Round Table. However, some representatives drew attention to the difficulties that would be involved in the immediate establishment of a global export credit insurance scheme. One of those representatives suggested that it might be preferable to encourage developing countries to establish national export credit insurance schemes that could subsequently be "federated" on a regional basis. At a later stage, it might be possible to set up an international system for cutting off risks. Another representative observed that the provision of bank guarantees to permit the refinancing of export credits on international capital markets raised a number of questions concerning the legal aspects of those guarantees and the conditions on which they would be granted; the problems raised by the transfer of part of the developed countries' savings to the developing countries through the capital market; and the problem arising from competitive recourse to international capital markets both for the refinancing of export credits granted by developing countries and the genuine borrowing needs of IBRD and the regional development banks. Those problems were not insurmountable but they involved the establishment of a scale of priorities.

60. At the end of its discussion on the subject the Council adopted a resolution (1452 (XLVII)) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Round Table and requested the Secretary-General to take the following action: to study, in close co-operation with IMF, ways and means of enabling developing countries to ease the balance of payments strains arising from the short-term financing of export credits, granted by their exporters; to prepare, in consultation with IBRD and the regional development banks, a study on the possibility of financing or refinancing medium- and long-term export credits granted by the developing countries as well as guaranteeing such credits for the purpose of facilitating their financing or refinancing on the international capital market; and to give further careful consideration to the other aspects of the work programme contained in his report (E/4662) on the conclusions of the Round Table in the light of the views expressed on the subject at the forty-seventh session of the Council.

Chapter IV

NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Development of natural resources

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

61. At its forty-sixth session the Council had before it^{1/} three documents relating to the development and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources: a report of the Secretary-General on water desalination with special reference to major developments in 1967-1968 (E/4625); a note by the Secretary-General on storage and retrieval of information (E/4634); and a note by the Secretary-General on the proposal for a periodical on natural resources, including an abbreviated sample issue (E/4636 and Add.1). In considering those documents, the Council debated, inter alia, a number of issues connected with the activities relating to the development of natural resources. As natural resources were of vital importance to the developing countries, it was considered that greater attention should be given to their discovery and development. The efforts of the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural resources, particularly its operational activities, were commended. In the absence of a legislative body in the field of natural resources, however, it was felt that the Council should provide the necessary guidance. Inter-organizational co-ordination was considered to be of importance for the speedy preparation and execution of projects.

62. In reviewing the work of the United Nations in respect of natural resources, some representatives stressed that due account should be taken of the role of local authorities in the planning and organization of the programme of activities in that area, and reaffirmed the principle of the national sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources. The need to establish a long-term plan of work on natural resources, as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, was also emphasized. The view was expressed that work in the field of natural resources should be assessed according to specific economic criteria and that, since profitable exploitation of mineral resources depended on existing infrastructure, accessibility of markets, prevailing prices and the state of demand, the search for minerals should be selective and not conducted where an over-supply was likely to result. Stress was laid on linking the development of natural resources with the development of adequate means of transport; it was felt that at the current time the discovery aspect was being stressed rather than the choice of means of transport. The importance of training national counterpart personnel was underlined as was the importance of processing the resources, at least at the first stage, in the producing country. Administrative and technical services in

the developing countries should be strengthened and the establishment of national institutes for applied research and training of local personnel encouraged.

63. It was felt that, in view of the size, diversity and extent of the United Nations activities in that field, the Organization should be provided with the means to carry out its increasingly important and numerous tasks. The increase in funds provided for those activities over the years was very small when viewed in terms of the volume of operations, the growing reliance of the developing countries on the United Nations, the remarkable example of international co-operation afforded by the projects carried out, the many successes achieved and the relatively low cost of such operations in comparison with the results.

64. The Council discussed ways and means of increasing the financial resources allocated to the work in the field of non-agricultural natural resources. Those resources came from a variety of sources, which included the regular budget and overheads made available to the United Nations by the UNDP on account of projects in the field of natural resources, as well as special trust funds. The problem was that, while needs were expanding and new possibilities were opening up, the budgetary resources remained the same. The view was expressed that an increase in the budget was the only solution. It was stated that there was a tendency for the regular programme to be earmarked for the so-called "least favoured areas", a concept that could militate against the felt needs expressed by national Governments and the priorities set by them. There was a need for a substantially increased provision for consultative and technical services through the reallocation of resources and through the provision of additional resources under such budget headings as might be deemed appropriate. However, reservations were expressed regarding the possibility of increasing allocations from the regular budget on the ground that it was not a development budget as such.

WATER DESALINATION

65. The report on water desalination (E/4625 and Corr.1), prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1114 (XL), reviewed the growth in desalination capacity, significant problems of desalination, major international developments and United Nations activities in that field during 1967 and 1968. The Secretary-General recommended that water desalination should be considered within the over-all framework of water resources development and suggested that the United Nations prepare and convene a symposium on the application of water desalination in conventional water systems. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation of the continuing assistance received in

^{1/} E/AC.6/SR.471-473, 477-483, 486; E/SR.1602.

the form of experts, services and research funds through a fund-in-trust established by the Government of the United Kingdom under Council resolution 114 (XL) of 7 March 1966.

66. Some members of the Council expressed appreciation of the report and of the activities of the United Nations with regard to desalination. The Secretary-General's suggestion that the United Nations should prepare and convene a symposium on the application of water desalination in conventional water systems received general support. However, it was considered that the matter did not call for a decision by the Council as the Secretary-General was already authorized to organize meetings within the limit of appropriations available to him for that purpose.

STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL OF INFORMATION

67. In a brief note (E/4634), the Secretary-General informed the Council that several proposals were under discussion concerning the use of modern techniques for the storage and retrieval of information on non-agricultural resources and that he would return to the subject when the results of the various consultations initiated by him became available. A number of representatives stressed the need for collecting and processing information pertaining to non-agricultural resources and agreed that the Secretary-General should be given time to complete his consultations on the matter. It was hoped that the Secretary-General would take adequate account of the views of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the specialized agencies concerned as well as of the results of the UNDP "capacity study".

"NATURAL RESOURCES FORUM"

68. The Council discussed at length a proposal for the publication of a periodical dealing with the economic, technical and operational aspects of the development of non-agricultural resources. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4636) providing information on the purpose, scope and content of the proposed periodical, together with details of its format, periodicity and size, and of plans for its publication. A sample issue of the proposed periodical, to be called Natural Resources Forum was presented to the Council (E/4636/Add.1). In considering the proposal, the Council also had before it the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4670, paras. 72-73). The Committee recommended that the Council should not approve the publication, but that it should request the Secretary-General, in the context of existing joint publications, to explore with the Director-General of UNESCO the possibility of publishing any relevant material in existing journals, such as the UNESCO publication Nature and Resources.

69. Many delegations emphasized the value of a journal devoted to the practical side of the development of natural resources, and expressed their willingness to support the proposed publication provided that there was no duplication with other similar publications and that the cost was not excessive. It was pointed out in that connexion that the periodical published by UNESCO covered scientific research

aspects of natural resources while the proposed new journal would be devoted to the development of non-agricultural resources for the benefit of developing countries, with particular emphasis on the results of exchanges of experience in practical field development projects, including their economic aspects. A number of delegations felt that the publication of the periodical should not be further delayed and that it need not necessarily await the results of consultations with UNESCO. On the other hand, a few representatives considered it an undesirable precedent to disregard the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The Chairman of the CPC drew attention to the need for co-ordination between the work of the Committee and that of the Council and felt that due account should be taken of the views of the Committee. It was suggested that use should be made of the information in periodicals of private organizations or in periodicals published by other United Nations bodies. In rebuttal, it was argued that since the report of the CPC did not contain details concerning the benefits and cost of the proposed periodical, it was difficult to evaluate its decision on the matter. It was also pointed out that the content of the UNESCO publication, Nature and Resources, was different from the material to be published in the proposed periodical and also that it would not be satisfactory to have to rely on articles in private journals.

70. A representative of the Secretary-General affirmed^{2/} that since the proposed periodical would be mainly concerned with the operational aspects of the development of resources, and assuming that the publication would be issued twice rather than three times a year, the additional expenditure in regard to the publication would be met initially out of the total resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs assured the Council that consultation, which was a regular practice of the Secretariat, would be given particular attention in the case of the periodical in question, especially with a view to evaluating any possible duplication.

71. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted resolution 1426 (XLVI) on the utilization of natural resources, in which it took note with approval of the report on water desalination (E/4625) and the note on data retrieval (E/4634); took note with satisfaction of the progress accomplished in the discovery and utilization of important non-agricultural natural resources in the developing countries through United Nations activities; requested substantially increased resources for the consultative and technical services related to the exploration and utilization of natural resources, recommended that the UNDP continue to give high priority to requests by developing countries for financing projects in that area and requested also that, in the implementation of such projects, adequate provisions should be made for the training of counterpart personnel; and finally approved the publication of the Natural Resources Forum, devoted to the problems encountered by developing countries in that field.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.481.

B. The sea

72. Three reports relating to oceanographic matters were before the Council at its forty-seventh session.^{3/} The first, entitled "Mineral resources of the sea" (E/4680 and Add.1), had been prepared in response to the request made by the Council in its resolution 1380 (XLV). The other two, "Marine science and technology" (E/4487 and Add.1-2; see also E/4665 and Add.1) and "The long-term programme of oceanographic research" (E/4672), were presented to the Council in response to the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2414 (XXIII).

73. The report on the mineral resources of the sea (E/4680) completed and brought up to date the report on "The resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, excluding fish" (E/4449 and Add.1-2), which the Council had considered at its forty-fifth session.^{4/} Following the Council's recommendation in resolution 1380 (XLV) and in consultation with the Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, it had been agreed that FAO would deal with matters related to food resources.

74. In response to General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII), the Council reviewed further at its forty-seventh session the report on marine science and technology (E/4487), prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2172 (XXI), together with the views of Governments of Member States on the subject (E/4465 and Add.1).

75. The Council also considered a report on the long-term programme on oceanographic research, which gave the text of a letter from the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (E/4672) outlining various steps taken by the IOC to prepare the scientific recommendations concerning the long-term programme of oceanographic research called for in General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII). The letter indicated that a joint working party nominated by WMO, the Scientific Committee for Oceanic Research, the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research of FAO had met in April 1969 to develop recommendations for the IOC, FAO, UNESCO and WMO and other interested international organizations. An IOC working group had prepared, in co-operation with FAO, WMO and other interested organizations whose representatives had participated in its work, a draft of the comprehensive outline of the long-term programme of oceanographic research, which was to be submitted to the IOC at its sixth session in September 1969 and to be circulated to the competent bodies of the other organizations involved. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was not therefore in a position to give the Council any further details on the question at the forty-seventh session.

76. Opening the debate on the subject in the Council,^{5/} the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs recalled that, when the Council had adopted its first resolution on the resources of

the sea beyond the continental shelf in March 1966, it had acted as a pioneer in the field and was in part responsible for the great development of oceanographic interest within the United Nations. He referred to the establishment by the General Assembly (resolution 2467 (XXIII)) of a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction and pointed out that the Committee had made extensive use of the report prepared at the request of the Council and had praised the Council's initiative as well as the content of the report. He added that, if the Council should decide now to issue the report on mineral resources of the sea as a United Nations publication, only a few modifications would have to be made in the document, such as the addition of some introductory paragraphs and a short bibliography. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs emphasized the development of the co-operation that was taking place within the United Nations family, in particular with regard to the long-term programme of oceanographic research and he informed the members of the Council that the United Nations was joining UNESCO, WMO, IMCO and FAO in creating an "Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography". The creation of the Committee, which should enhance the co-operation between those agencies in matters relating to oceanography, was an illustration of the growing interest the United Nations attached to that new field of endeavour.

77. The representative of UNESCO, the Chairman of the IOC and representatives of FAO, WMO and IMCO referred to the various steps taken by their organizations in preparing the long-term programme of oceanographic research and in the development of interagency co-operation in that field.

78. In the course of the debate in the Council, all of the members who spoke emphasized the interest and importance of the report on "Mineral resources of the sea" (E/4680). The proposal to publish the report was unanimously welcomed. Various delegations, however, pointed out that the last paragraphs, relating to legal questions, were not appropriate in such a technical report and should be either modified or deleted when the document was published. Many delegations expressed the view that the Council should be kept informed of developments in connexion with the long-term programme of oceanographic research and the future development of interagency co-operation in that field. The role of the IOC was emphasized in connexion with scientific aspects of oceanographic research and it was pointed out that the Commission, while expanding its activities in co-operation with other United Nations organizations concerned, should remain within its terms of reference, which were essentially scientific.

79. At the conclusion of the debate it was decided^{6/} that the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Mineral resources of the sea" (E/4680) should be issued as a United Nations publication. The decision was adopted after various consultations among delegations had led to an acceptable formula concerning the last paragraphs of the report, which had given

^{3/} E/AC.24/SR.370-372; E/SR.1630.

^{4/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 193 ff.

^{5/} E/AC.24/SR.370.

^{6/} E/SR.1630.

rise to some discussion in the Council. It was agreed that the last eleven paragraphs should be deleted in the published version of the report and that an annex would be added which would present a factual account of the decisions taken by the General Assembly during the previous two years

on matters relating to the sea. It was also decided that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, should be requested to report regularly to the Council on the progress achieved in the field of marine science.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

80. The sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4611)^{1/} was considered by the Council at its forty-sixth session.^{2/} The report covered the period from April 1968 to March 1969, during which time the Advisory Committee had held its ninth and tenth sessions. As the term of office of the members of the Advisory Committee was to expire at the end of 1969, the Advisory Committee submitted to the Council its views concerning its future (E/4611/Add.1). A brief account of the Advisory Committee's consideration of the more important items on the agenda of its eleventh session, held at New York in April 1969, was also before the Council (E/4611/Add.2). As indicated in the report, the Advisory Committee's work programme could be divided into three parts: items completed or nearing completion, continuing items, and new items. In the first category were the report on natural resources and the follow-up work on the report on the protein problem. The continuing programme included the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, science education, the cost-benefits study, regional activities, and studies of the machinery available in the United Nations system for dealing with science and technology. The new items included the population problem, science and technology in relation to industrial development, and three questions that had been referred to the Advisory Committee by the General Assembly: problems of the human environment, international co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development, and the implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights.

81. By its resolution 1387 (XLV) the Council had transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Secretary-General on the protein problem (E/4592).^{3/} At its twenty-third session the Assembly had, in its resolution 2416 (XXIII), requested the Secretary-General to propose, from time to time, appropriate measures for intensifying action in certain specified areas, as well as for increasing and improving the production and consumption of protein from natural and conventional sources, and to continue his efforts aimed at increasing public awareness of and concern about protein malnutrition; and had requested the Advisory Committee to relate its work in the protein field to the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Advisory Committee had

been apprised of the General Assembly resolution at its eleventh session and, after considering the progress made on the protein problem, had adopted a statement (E/4611/Add.2, para. 2) in which it welcomed both the identification of the protein problem by FAO as one of its areas of particular attention and the increasing interest that was being shown by United Nations bodies in various aspects of the problem, exemplified by the shift in the programme of WHO to permit increased work to be done on the protein problem; requested the Secretariat, in co-operation with the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, to arrange for it to receive annually a report that would clearly indicate bottle-necks in research and development, agricultural development, industrial processing and manufacture, distribution and actual consumption of protein; suggested that consideration might be given to convening a meeting on non-conventional protein production and consumption and a meeting on the application of a systems analysis approach to the protein problem; and reiterated its views on the need for a United Nations Protein Fund.

82. The Council was also informed in a progress report (E/4644) that some delay was anticipated in the receipt of material for the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development from the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2318 (XXII). Pursuant to that resolution, steps had already been taken to ensure close co-ordination between the Advisory Committee's work and the plans that were being elaborated for the Second Development Decade. The time span of the World Plan of Action had been changed from a five-year period, beginning in 1968, to a ten-year period, beginning in 1970. The Advisory Committee had also decided that it would prepare an introductory statement on the application of science and technology to development, which would stress the significance of science and technology in the strategy for development and emphasize the need to give more attention and assign greater priority to research and development and to the application of science and technology in the formulation of national and international development policies. The statement would constitute the Advisory Committee's contribution to the work of the Committee for Development Planning and the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade in preparation for the Decade.

83. The Advisory Committee informed the Council that preparations were being made to convene the Working Party on the Improvement of Science Education, as recommended in the Committee's first report on science education,^{4/} which had been approved by

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, E/4611.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.474-479, 484; E/SR.1602.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

^{4/} Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/4448.

the Council in resolution 1309 (XLIV). The meeting, to be sponsored jointly by the Advisory Committee and UNESCO, was to be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 15 to 19 September 1969.

84. The Council was informed that, in response to a request from the Advisory Committee, UNESCO had prepared a report entitled "Cost-benefit analysis as an aid to decision-making in the application of science and technology to development".^{5/} The Advisory Committee, after considering the report, had asked the Secretariat to call on IBRD, other specialized agencies and the UNDP to provide for its consideration at its twelfth session specific examples of the application of cost-benefit criteria in their areas of concern, and to enumerate the difficulties and restrictions in the application of cost-benefit analysis.

85. The Advisory Committee reported that the regional groups for Asia, Africa and Latin America had met during the period under review at the headquarters of the respective regional economic commissions. A regional group for Europe had been established and was expected to hold its first meeting in 1970.

86. In response to a request of the Advisory Committee, the Secretariat had prepared a study on the machinery available in the United Nations system for dealing with science and technology. It had been agreed that the study, after some factual corrections, should be prepared for wide distribution. The Advisory Committee informed the Council that it had decided to ask its working group on that question to prepare a paper identifying some of the important issues and trends in the machinery for science and technology in the United Nations system.

87. The Advisory Committee had always stressed the need for more research in the field of population as a basis for a better understanding of the population problem. At its request, the Carolina Population Center had prepared a report entitled "Approaches to the human fertility problem", which summarized the current situation and identified the important scientific gaps in the existing efforts. After considering the report, the Advisory Committee had requested the organizations of the United Nations system jointly to prepare a report on the possibilities for greatly expanded and intensified activities in the following areas of research and application: (a) population statistics and demographic analysis; (b) knowledge of social, economic, cultural and population dynamics relevant to population policies; (c) knowledge relevant to biological and health aspects of reproduction and fertility control and related studies; and (d) studies on organizational and logistic aspects of family planning programmes in specific countries. After receiving that report the Advisory Committee would decide whether to prepare a report of its own for submission to the Council and the General Assembly.

88. The Advisory Committee informed the Council that at its tenth session, held in Vienna, it had considered in detail the role of science and technology in the operational work and research programme of UNIDO, and had selected the subject "Research and design for industrial development" for its own study in depth.

89. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2398 (XXIII), had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to report to it at its twenty-fourth session, through the Council at its forty-seventh session, on preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in 1972. At its eleventh session the Advisory Committee had adopted a statement of its views on the question to be transmitted to the Secretary-General. The Council was informed that those views had been taken into account in the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII).^{6/}

90. In its sixth report the Advisory Committee submitted its preliminary comments and suggestions on the use of computers and computation techniques for development, pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2458 (XXIII) that the Committee should assist the Secretary-General in preparing a report on the subject which would give special consideration to the situation in the developing countries. It believed that two stages could be envisaged in the acceleration of the use of computer technology in developing countries: the identification of specific purposes for which there was immediate use for computer technology; and longer-term applications, for which training activities in computer science and information management should be undertaken in order to increase the level of capability in developing countries. The importance of the availability of software (computer programmes) and the consequent need for consideration of problems arising from patent and copy right protection for computer programmes developed in the industrialized countries were stressed. The question of standardization of software systems, including computer languages, would need to be considered from the point of view of the developing countries, as would the desirability of moving towards some degree of standardization in developing countries whose computer technology was at an early stage.

91. The Advisory Committee informed the Council that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII), by which the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights that arose from developments in science and technology, it had discussed general aspects of the problems and had offered its assistance to the Division of Human Rights. A small liaison group of the Committee had been established to maintain contact and provide consultation in the preparation of the study called for in the resolution.

92. During the debate in the Council,^{2/} the Advisory Committee was commended for its valuable work. The report on natural resources and the follow-up work on the question of protein were noted in particular. There was general approval of the change in the timing of the World Plan of Action to coincide with the Second United Nations Development Decade. Some representatives commended the Advisory Committee for its work in connexion with the preparation of the

^{5/} UNESCO document SC/WS/203, dated 28 February 1969.

^{6/} See paragraphs 101 to 104 below.

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in 1972 and with the preparation of the report on the use of computers and computation techniques for development. Members of the Council again emphasized that the Advisory Committee should continue to adhere to its functions, which were essentially of an advisory nature, and that it should not become engaged in operational activities.

93. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted resolution 1428 (XLVI), in which it noted with appreciation the sixth report of the Advisory Committee and its statement concerning the progress being made on the protein problem, and approved the progress report on the World Plan of Action. It noted with satisfaction the close co-ordination between the work of the Advisory Committee and the plans being elaborated for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and requested the Advisory Committee to devote particular attention to the needs of the developing countries in its study of the subject "Research and design for industrial development".

B. Report on investigation, development and rational utilization of the natural resources of developing countries

94. The Council had before it at its forty-sixth session^{2/} the report entitled "Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization" (E/4608 and Add.1-2) which had been adopted by the Advisory Committee at its ninth session. The report had been prepared by the Advisory Committee in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and qualified consultants. Addressed primarily to policy-making officials of developing countries, it was mainly concerned with the application of science and technology to the problems of the development and utilization of natural resources and contained recommendations regarding institutional and economic structure, criteria for determining priorities, the implementation of surveys, research and training, and the utilization of natural resources. Six areas in which effective programmes for the development of natural resources would be practically defined were recommended for specific action. Descriptions of the principal fields of resource development in each area, and the interaction between them, provided the background for the recommendations. The Advisory Committee proposed that the report should be published separately and that arrangements should be made to promote the widest possible distribution and consideration of it.

95. In the course of the debate, members of the Council commended the Advisory Committee for the excellent report on natural resources, which it was generally agreed would be of great assistance to the Governments of developing countries in reviewing and evaluating their programmes for the development of their natural resources. The Advisory Committee's proposal that the report should be printed and distributed as widely as possible received general approval.

^{2/} E/AC.6/SR.476-479; E/SR.1602.

96. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (1427 (XLVI)), in which it commended the recommendations contained in the report to the attention of the Governments of developing countries and also of appropriate national and international organizations concerned. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the separate publication of the report and to take all necessary measures to promote the widest possible distribution and consideration of it, and invited the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and IAEA to lend their assistance in disseminating the report and in promoting consideration of its recommendations with a view to appropriate action. The Advisory Committee was requested to keep under review action taken in accordance with the recommendations in the report and to report further to the Council in due course on other steps to be taken.

C. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology

97. On the question of arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, the Council, in resolution 1361 (XLV), had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and with the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations, to submit a further report to the Council, outlining the means by which the scope of current and contemplated activities in the field of the transfer of science and technology could be more clearly defined, strengthened and co-ordinated. The report of the Secretary-General (E/4633), which had been prepared in close consultation with UNCTAD, various interested bodies in the United Nations system and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), was before the Council at its forty-sixth session. It dealt with the following aspects of the problem: the role and place of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in relation to the transfer of operative technology; an analysis of the concern of UNCTAD with the transfer of operative technology; and an examination of the action called for by Council resolution 1361 (XLV). The Secretary-General stated that none of the existing United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with problems of science and technology was exclusively geared to the particular issue of the transfer of operative technology. The objective of UNCTAD was therefore the creation of a body specifically designed to deal with the question at the level of government representatives, to respond to the growing demand on the part of the developing countries for more effective action. In the Secretary-General's view the Advisory Committee had proved to be a valuable instrument for devising and promoting major programmes and had played a useful role in organizing common action on the growing number of important interdisciplinary problems. He suggested that the membership of the Advisory Committee should be enlarged so as to provide the Committee with a wider spectrum of national experience and with additional expertise in the fields in which more effective action was sought, particularly in that of the transfer of operative technology. Another means envisaged by the

Secretary-General to assist the Council in the discharge of its growing responsibilities in the field of science and technology was the creation of a sessional committee specially designed to deal with all science and technology questions until then assigned to the sessional Co-ordination Committee of the Council.

98. The Advisory Committee had come to somewhat similar conclusions. In the addendum to its sixth report, concerning future arrangements (E/4611/Add.1), it stated that it believed it had made progress in discharging its responsibilities but that its programme of work, even as originally conceived, was unfinished. It therefore hoped that the Council would decide to continue the Committee, especially because of the increasing impact of science and technology on the work of the United Nations, and of the Council in particular, and because of the importance of the contribution of science and technology to the Second United Nations Development Decade. A rapidly growing number of fields, directly or indirectly related to economic and social development, were being considered in a wider context by the General Assembly: protein, the human environment, the use of computers in development, the resources of the sea, the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the population problem and many others. The Advisory Committee believed that one of its greatest strengths lay in the fact that it was a body of experts serving in their individual capacities and not representing Governments; there was an increasing need for such a body in the United Nations system. It would, the Committee believed, be desirable to establish a system of rotation of membership, which would provide continuity, and also to expand the Committee to cover a wide range of expertise. A way should be found of ensuring that more time should be available for the Council to consider the Committee's work and recommendations; this might perhaps be done by establishing a sessional committee on science and technology. The Advisory Committee felt strongly that the existing secretariat establishment was inadequate for the functions involved, particularly in the light of the increasing involvement of science and technology in United Nations affairs. It believed, therefore, that the staff should be increased.

99. During the debate in the Council at its forty-sixth session,^{8/} there was general agreement that the Advisory Committee had made an outstanding contribution to the understanding of some of the problems of development, and members of the Council generally supported the renewal of its mandate and endorsed the proposal made by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for the enlargement of its membership. However, in view of the growing importance of the role played by science and technology in the programmes and activities of the United Nations, a number of questions had arisen with regard to the role and place of the Advisory Committee within the over-all arrangements. A number of representatives fully supported the proposal by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee that a sessional committee of the Council should be set up to deal specifically with questions relating to science and technology;

some, while not opposing it, were not sure that that would be the best solution, and the majority indicated that, because of its many implications, they would need more time to consider the question. With respect to the question of future arrangements as a whole, most of the representatives who spoke expressed the view that, because of the importance of the question, the Council should not make a hasty decision; Governments should be allowed more time to study the implications of the matter and to hold the consultations necessary to arrive at a consensus. They therefore believed that the question should be deferred to the forty-seventh session.

100. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted resolution 1429 (XLVI), in which it recognized that the Advisory Committee had made a remarkable contribution to securing recognition of the role played by science and technology in development and decided that a final decision should be made at its forty-seventh session regarding the future institutional arrangements within the United Nations system relating to the field of science and technology, including the composition, duration and terms of reference of the Advisory Committee.

101. The debate on this subject was taken up again by the Council at its forty-seventh session.^{9/} In addition to the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4611^{1/} and Add.1-2) and the Secretary-General's report on arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4633), the Council had two additional papers before it: the comments of the Director-General of UNESCO on the report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4722) and the record of decisions taken by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination during the resumed second session of that Committee, relating to the machinery for science and technology advisory services in the United Nations system (E/AC.51/GR.20/Add.1).^{10/} The report of the Director-General of UNESCO pointed out that while the original resolution of the Trade and Development Board (48 (VII)) had referred to the transfer of technology, Council resolution 1361 (XLV) and the Secretary-General's report dealt with the broader problems of the transfer of science and technology in general. The UNESCO paper suggested a precise definition of the concept of "operative technology" and went on to analyse the processes involved in its transfer. It stressed that the level at which greater efforts should be made to increase the transfer of operative technology was that of the specialized agencies and other functional bodies within the United Nations system. In the record of its discussions, the Enlarged Committee reviewed briefly the complex institutional pattern developing in the United Nations system for dealing with the increasing range and number of problems involving science and technology. It recommended to the General Assembly that an examination should be made of those problems and that the Council should be requested

^{8/} E/AC.24/SR.373-376, 379, 384; E/SR.1636.

^{10/} Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4720).

^{9/} E/AC.6/SR.479, 480, 482, 484, 488; E/SR.1602.

to consider its own arrangements in the field of science and technology. The proposals were to be further considered at the next session of the Enlarged Committee.

102. During the debate,^{9/} the Council again commended the valuable work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The role of the Advisory Committee as an independent expert body was regarded as indispensable. On the question of intergovernmental machinery for science and technology, while a number of delegations felt there was a need for it, no clear consensus evolved. There was however general agreement that the problem of determining the best institutional arrangements for science and technology was one of the greatest importance. The substantive competence for science and technology rested with the agencies, but the problems of co-ordination remained. The question, however, was a much broader one than that of co-ordination only, involving as it did the functional role of science and technology in the United Nations system. There was general agreement that before the Council could take any firm decisions on the matter, further and deeper study was required.

103. On the question of the proposal of UNCTAD to set up a committee to deal with the problems of the transfer of operative technology, it was noted that the Council, in terms of resolution 1361 (XLV), was expected to give its views on the matter. It was also noted that UNCTAD was competent to take any action in connexion with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology that fell within its jurisdiction.

104. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1454 (XLVI)) which recognized the need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of current and contemplated activities, including the desirability of establishing intergovernmental machinery, in the field of the application of science and technology to development. It requested the Secretary-General, after consulting the Governments of Member States and organizations within the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental organizations concerned, to submit a comprehensive report to the Council at its forty-ninth session on how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and co-ordination and the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery that might be set up. It requested the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to take the Council's views into account when reviewing future institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology. In the resolution the Council stated that it considered that UNCTAD was competent to take any action, including appropriate institutional arrangements within its framework, in connexion with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology which fell within its jurisdiction. Finally, the Council decided to extend the term of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development until the end of 1971 and to review its future arrangements, including its terms of reference, after a period of two years. It also decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee from eighteen to twenty-four.

D. Problems of the human environment*

105. A report on problems of the human environment (E/4667), prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII), was before the Council at its forty-seventh session.^{11/} The report, which the Secretary-General had been requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session through the Council at its forty-seventh session, outlined the main problems of the human environment, grouping them as problems of human settlements, territorial problems and global problems. It provided a general survey of the nature, scope and progress of recent and current work relating to the human environment, and contained a series of proposals relating to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment which the General Assembly, in resolution 2398 (XXIII), had decided to convene in 1972. The proposals concerned the purposes and objectives of the Conference, the delimitation of its scope, participation, structure and content, documentation, preparations, time and place, and financial implications. An annex to the report contained information about the activities and programmes of United Nations bodies relevant to the human environment.

106. In the debate in the Council, representatives again stressed, as they had done at the forty-fifth session, the importance and urgency of the problems relating to the human environment and emphasized the need to undertake the preparatory arrangements for the 1972 Conference as soon as possible. The main purpose of the Conference was to provide guidelines for action by Governments and international organizations to protect and improve the human environment and to remedy and prevent its impairment. The particular importance of enabling developing countries to prevent the occurrence of such problems was stressed. There was a consensus that to achieve its objectives, the Conference should be selective in its agenda, its organizational structure should be simple and efficient, and its documentation should be reasonably limited. It was also felt that the range of the possible financial implications of the Conference indicated in the Secretary-General's report was too high and that every effort should be made to reduce the costs.

107. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (1448 (XLVII)) in which, after presenting the considerations indicated above, it submitted to the General Assembly the text of a draft resolution which it recommended for adoption. According to the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, endorse in general the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report regarding the purposes and objectives of the Conference. It would entrust to the Secretary-General the over-all responsibility for organizing and preparing for the Conference, bearing in mind the views expressed during the Council's debate. It would establish a Preparatory Committee consisting of highly qualified representatives nominated by Governments to advise the Secretary-General, and would request the Secretary-General to set up immediately a small conference

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{11/} E/SR.1629.

secretariat and to appoint, at the appropriate time, a Secretary-General of the Conference. The General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to consult with Governments, specialized agencies and IAEA, and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to take account of resolutions of other international conferences in the field, such as the ECE Conference on Problems of the Environment to be held in 1971, and to draw on contributions from appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Assembly would invite States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to participate in the Conference and to take an active part in its preparation. It would invite the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science

and Technology to Development, to collaborate closely in the preparations for the Conference. It would also invite intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to lend every possible assistance. The Secretary-General would be requested, in collaboration with the Preparatory Committee, as part of the preparations for the Conference, to bring to public attention the nature and importance of the problems of the human environment. The General Assembly would decide that the Conference should be of approximately two weeks' duration, and would decide to accept the invitation of the Government of Sweden to hold the Conference in Sweden in June 1972. Finally, the Secretary-General would be requested to submit a brief progress report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, through the Council at its forty-ninth session.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

108. The annual reports of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/4641),^{1/} the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4640),^{2/} the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/4639 and E/4639/Add.1)^{3/} and the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4651 and E/4651/Add.1)^{4/} were submitted to the Council at its forty-seventh session by the respective Executive Secretaries, who made statements reviewing the economic situation in their regions and describing the salient features of their current and future work programmes and activities.^{5/} The Council also received a report on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/4659) and heard a statement made on behalf of the Director of UNESOB. A synopsis of the statements made by the Executive Secretaries and on behalf of the Director of UNESOB is contained in paragraphs 111 to 150 below.

A. Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB

109. Two meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions were held under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs during the period under review: the first in New York on 13 and 14 January 1969 and the second at Geneva on 12, 13 and 14 July 1969. A report covering both meetings (E/4709) was submitted to the Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII). At the January meeting the following items were considered: United Nations export promotion programme; the UNDP; the "capacity study"; decentralization of operational activities to the regional economic commissions and UNESOB; preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade; population and its relation to economic and social development; social development; the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information; administrative matters. The following items were considered at the July meeting: decentralization of operational activities to the regional economic commissions and UNESOB; Second United Nations Development Decade; co-operation with UNESCO in the application of science and technology to development; UNIDO: co-operation between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB; draft of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations export promotion efforts;

social development; the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information; natural disasters; transport by containers; simplification and standardization of documents and procedures for international trade. The persons attending the meetings included, in addition to the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Director of UNIDO and representatives from the UNDP. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, GATT and the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre participated in the discussion on the item on the United Nations export promotion programme. At the July meeting representatives of UNESCO participated in the discussion of the item on "Co-operation with UNESCO in the application of science and technology to development". The report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1969 underscored the need to improve procedures for assisting developing countries in the implementation of the global strategy for development to be adopted for the Second Development Decade. It was felt that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, in view of their knowledge and experience of the regions they served, should be fully utilized in all United Nations programmes of co-operation. It was also emphasized that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB had become increasingly operational and as that trend would continue in the future, it would be desirable for the secretariats of the regional commissions to develop still closer relationships with all the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. Mention was made of the close relationships already developed between the regional commission secretariats and UNESOB and the secretariats of UNCTAD and UNIDO.

110. In conformity with the request made by the Council in its resolution 1362 (XLV) the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the organizations and agencies participating in the United Nations export promotion programme, had prepared a draft report on United Nations export promotion efforts. After a review of the draft report at the July meeting of the Executive Secretaries, it was agreed that a revised version based on the comments received from all participating organizations and agencies would be submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its ninth session in September 1969 and to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-seventh session.

B. Reports of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB

111. In introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/4641),^{1/} the Execu-

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4641.

^{2/} *Ibid.*, E/4640.

^{3/} *Ibid.*, E/4639 and E/4639/Add.1.

^{4/} *Ibid.*, E/4651 and E/4651/Add.1.

^{5/} E/SR.1614-1618, 1621, 1624, 1625.

tive Secretary stated^{6/} that during the past year the Commission had reconsidered and reshaped its long-term programme of work, had adapted its organizational structure accordingly and had introduced changes in its methods of work that made the Commission better able to meet new priority requirements. The main feature of the new long-term programme of work was the Commission's agreement on four major priority goals: development and expansion of trade, and more particularly east-west trade among countries having different economic and social systems; co-operation in the field of science and technology; the preparation of long-term projections and plans; and the solution of the problems of the human environment. The favourable new attitudes already evident at the 1968 session of the Commission had evolved further during the year. The Commission had asked the Executive Secretary to prepare for its next session an analytical report on the state of intra-European trade, more particularly trade among countries having different social and economic systems. An increasing interest in the problems of the less developed countries of Europe was also evident in the work of the Commission. Within the four large priority areas the Commission had decided to devote particular attention to such matters as industrial co-operation, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering and automation; had renewed its activities in connexion with problems of standardization; and had formulated a comprehensive work programme in the field of water resources and water management problems.

112. As regards the preparation for the Second United Nations Development Decade—a major pre-occupation of the Council at its forty-seventh session—the Executive Secretary pointed out that the rate of growth in the developed countries was not irrelevant to development strategy. He suggested that the Second Development Decade should be a development decade for all, and that the developed countries should be concerned about their own growth just as the developing countries would be concerned about theirs. There would be an integrated world economy only if there were a rapprochement of the two points of view. The growth of the developed world was a major concern of the Commission. The Commission had reassessed its own performance in the light of the past two decades of almost uninterrupted growth in the industrialized world. During those two decades, which had no precedent in the economic history of the industrialized world, the developed countries had achieved remarkable results. However, the question arose whether the rate of growth represented a corresponding increase in welfare and that question had been the starting-point for reconsideration by ECE of its work programme.

113. The Commission had decided that in the decade, or maybe even decades, to come it would devote more attention to the problems of the human environment. The Commission had already decided in 1967 to convene an ECE Meeting on Problems of the Environment, which would be held at Prague early in 1971. For more than a decade, environmental problems had been increasingly dealt with by the

principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission and by the Commission itself.

114. A great many of the problems in the field of environment were not only connected with the problems of long-term growth policy in Europe but were also closely related to the intensive, disorderly and un-governed momentum of technological advancement. It was logical, therefore, that the Governments of States members of ECE should have come to realize that an entirely new approach to the problems of technology and science was required. The Commission had already dealt in the past with such problems as science statistics and the dissemination of scientific information, and had done so in close co-operation with UNESCO, the forerunner in that field. The Commission should now examine the application of science and technology for social and economic development in depth and not only as it related to the growth of output. That "new look" at the problem of applied science and technology had brought to light two important problems in particular: science forecasting and the transfer of technology. Science forecasting brought science and technology closer to the problems of projections and planning. In that area, too, the Commission had been active for a number of years. The new emphasis that ECE was placing on long-term projections could give new scope and a new dimension to the consideration of policy both within the Commission and outside it. As regards the problem of the transfer of technology, ECE was mainly concerned with the problem as it related to the transfer of technology among countries having different institutional structures. The results of its research findings would be of interest for the developing world as well. Trade had always been the basic concern of ECE, more particularly east-west trade. An important question was how to do away with the problems, obstacles and barriers that still existed in those trade relations that otherwise had such great potentialities. While ECE had so far been thinking mainly in terms of a "reciprocity of concessions" as the means of solving those problems of principle, it might very well consider that "reciprocity of opportunities" might be a more useful concept. The distance between "reciprocity of opportunities" and "reciprocity of benefits" was not very great. There were many other problems of a practical nature in the future development of east-west trade, problems of organization of exports, export promotion, marketing, problems of standardization. Trade was closely related to production; it involved industrial co-operation in which the transfer of technology was becoming an essential element, particularly as a factor of growth in trade.

115. If the Commission was to serve as a major means of helping Governments achieve the progress they sought, its own organizational structure and methods of work would have to be flexible and adaptable. The Commission had recognized the need for stronger policy control to guide the activities of its entire ramified structure, and had decided that it wished to have an effective control carried out at annual sessions. At the same time it had decided that those annual sessions must be executive sessions, short and to the point; and it had therefore created a new sessional committee, which would enable it to shorten the duration of its annual sessions.

^{6/} E/SR.1615.

116. The Executive Secretary of ECE expressed his belief that the Commission had changed itself into a more efficient instrument for international economic co-operation in its region—a region composed of countries having different social and economic systems, of countries having different levels of development, and of countries large and small—and that, consequently, it was in a position to cope effectively with the economic problems of Europe and also to make an appropriate contribution to the Second United Nations Development Decade.

117. In introducing the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4640)^{2/} the Executive Secretary of ECAFE informed the Council^{3/} that the economic situation in Asia had shown considerable improvement in 1968. The breakthrough in agriculture that had begun in 1967 had been sustained in the following year, and the production in grains had increased considerably. Those developments had been the result of generally favourable weather conditions and of the increased application of science and technology to agriculture, including the adoption of high-yielding varieties of food grains. In view of the encouraging growth rate in Asian economies, the meeting of the sixth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques had indicated that an average annual growth rate in gross domestic product from 6 to 7 per cent was feasible for the next decade; that rate compared favourably with the growth rate of 4.6 per cent that had prevailed during the current decade. However, the projections for the next decade envisaged a trade gap of from \$4,000 million to \$7,000 million by 1975, and hope had been expressed that the developed countries would increase their aid to reach the target of 1 per cent of their gross national product or would eliminate trade barriers in order to reduce the trade gap.

118. There had been further intensification of work by the Commission to achieve accelerated development through regional co-operation. That had been revealed by the formation of the Asian Coconut Community with the objective of helping the countries concerned to resuscitate and develop the important coconut industry, which had been stagnating. Furthermore, the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had adopted a resolution on a strategy for integrated regional co-operation and had set forth a proposal for a concerted approach with a view to achieving greater co-operative action by the members of ECAFE.

119. The Commission had given special emphasis to projects of regional importance, in which the countries worked and developed together, and to projects that had a strong bearing on the formulation and implementation of policies by Governments of member countries. The successful implementation of such important regional undertakings as the Mekong Development Project, the Asian Highway Project, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Industrial Development Council, and the project relating to Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas bore powerful testimony to the ability of the ECAFE countries to work together for their common benefit. Recent projects also included the establishment since

1968 of the ECAFE Regional Trade Promotion Centre, which had received the co-operation of the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Future projects of regional co-operation included the proposals for the establishment of an Asian statistical institute, a regional typhoon damage control centre, and the holding of the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Teheran, Iran, in October 1969.

120. In the industrial field, many joint ventures in such important fields as iron and steel, and petrochemicals, were under active examination by the Asian Industrial Development Council. The Asian Development Bank, as well as individual Governments, had given assistance in connexion with the proposed Asian industrial survey for a selected number of South-East Asian countries. In natural resources development, the work of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas was yielding encouraging results, one of which was the indication that an oil reservoir of considerable proportions existed in the offshore areas between Japan and China (Taiwan). In its resolution 96 (XXV), on mineral resources of the sea, the Commission had welcomed the various decisions of the General Assembly and the Council, and indicated the useful role that it could play in any international arrangements to be made within the framework of the General Assembly and Council resolutions.

121. New subsidiary bodies that had come into being included the Telecommunication Sub-Committee, which at its first meeting had laid down specific physical and financial targets for rapid development of telecommunications of the ECAFE region for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In the field of social development, the Commission had established a working party to draw up integrated guidelines and proposals for the work of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. The population programme of ECAFE had been expanded by the establishment, early in 1969, of a new Population Division with the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

122. The Executive-Secretary underscored the imperative need for a more rapid decentralization of functions and responsibilities, both in technical assistance operations and in the carrying out of a number of substantive activities at the regional level. Arrangements with some of the specialized agencies such as FAO, WMO and ITU, through joint units within the ECAFE secretariat, had resulted in the establishment of important regional projects including those relating to a regional telecommunications network and typhoon damage control centre. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission had recommended the further development of its technical assistance activities in several substantive forms and noted the role of interdisciplinary projects performed by group missions in formulating regional, subregional and other programmes. In those ways, the Commission's programme of work had become increasingly action-oriented in recent years. The Commission had expressed the hope that there would be an increase in its over-all budget and other resources that would be commensurate with the expansion of its action-oriented programmes.

123. At its twenty-fifth session, ECAFE had given special attention to the priorities that should be attached to the various programmes during the Second Development Decade. There was great hope that the Decade would assist the developing countries of the region in achieving a breakthrough in their development. In that respect, the need for expanded resources could not be over-emphasized. The developing countries had in the current Decade established the necessary infrastructure for economic and social growth in the future, and they had increased their capacity to plan, organize and manage their own economic development, while simultaneously augmenting their capacity for making use of United Nations and other international assistance. In its resolution 94 (XXV) on the Second Development Decade, the Commission had emphasized that, within the world-wide machinery of the United Nations for the implementation of the Second Development Decade, the regional economic commissions had a crucial and decisive role to play in implementing the global strategy for development at the regional and other appropriate levels. It had further affirmed the need for full support, by the United Nations in general and by the Member States in particular, of its efforts to promote regional and multinational co-operation in all areas of economic and social activity. It had also indicated the need for adequate resources and authority to formulate and execute relevant plans and projects within the framework of comprehensive regional co-operation. The Commission in its resolution had also urged the developed countries to provide aid to the developing countries at a level consistent with their developmental needs and to assist in the growth of their export incomes in accordance with the resolutions of UNCTAD.

124. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary indicated that the Asian countries, with the help of ECAFE, were making special efforts to accelerate their development; however, other urgent problems in the field of trade and aid could not be solved by the Asian countries themselves without the understanding and co-operation of the developed countries. A firm alliance was therefore necessary between the developed and the developing countries so that they could work together during the Second Development Decade.

125. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, in introducing^{6/} the annual report of the Commission (E/4639 and E/4639/Add.1),^{3/} indicated that the aggregate product of the Latin American region had increased by 5.7 per cent in 1968, which compared favourably with the annual average increase of 4.6 per cent recorded between 1960 and 1967. That relatively high rate had been attained in spite of the downward trend in agriculture, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador. In contrast, industry had expanded by more than 9 per cent in the region, as a result of the exceptionally rapid rate of increase of nearly 15 per cent achieved by Brazil and high rates recorded in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and the Central American countries. The Latin American economy had also registered significant increases in both exports and imports, which in 1968 had increased by 6 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively, over the previous year.

The expansion of domestic production and imports had facilitated the efforts to curb inflationary pressures. Countries that had suffered from inflation in the past few years had managed to have slower price increases. Although economic growth in 1968 had been encouraging, the Executive Secretary felt that it should be judged in the broader perspective of the general economic situation in Latin America as well as of the region's position in the world economy. That approach had been adopted at the Commission's thirteenth session, held at Lima from 14 to 23 April 1969. The Commission had undertaken a broad evaluation of the main achievements and setbacks of the 1960s and consideration had been given to the outlook for the Second United Nations Development Decade and to the role that ECLA could play in it.

126. During the first Development Decade progress had been made in such areas as regional integration; the establishment of financial and general economic development institutions; the formulation of a common policy for most of the Latin American countries, which had been developed mainly in UNCTAD and the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA); public sector planning and the training of technical personnel; as well as in such other areas as education, health and housing projects, for which more funds had been allocated in recent years.

127. At its thirteenth session, the Commission had paid particular attention, within the framework of the Second Development Decade, to Latin America's internal problems: the persistence of unequal distribution of income and wealth; the increasingly serious structural unemployment; the contrasts between the growth of different regions in each country; the backwardness and low productivity of agriculture; the lack of progress in transport and communication systems; and the slow growth of the social services. Furthermore, with regard to Latin America's external problems, consideration had been given to the declining trend of Latin American exports in world trade compared with those of other regions, since its chief exports would continue to be primary commodities. The unfavourable outlook for exports had deteriorated further because of the increasing need to import the manufactures required for economic growth. A source of grave concern was the growing accumulation of foreign indebtedness, which was aggravated by the deceleration of aid, rising interest rates and the continuing practice of tied loans.

128. It had been indicated that Latin America needed to deal with three main economic problems in order to accelerate its economic growth. The first was the need to generate more domestic savings to finance investment that would be sufficient to give the necessary impetus for economic growth. It had been found in a study of eighteen Latin American countries that if there was no change in the current savings-investment ratio, and if no attempt was made to raise the region's annual growth rate to 6 per cent, there would be inadequate domestic savings in sixteen of the countries studied to finance the investment required. The second basic problem was the external trade situation. There was little likelihood that export earnings would rise sufficiently to meet the needs for imports required for development purposes unless

there was a substantial change in the terms of international trade. The third problem was the creation of enough employment opportunities in the coming Decade to reduce unemployment and absorb the manpower that would be entering the labour market.

129. The Commission's programme of work and activities had been directed towards assisting the Latin American countries to meet the challenge of those three problems. For example, ECLA had paid increasing attention to the current employment situation in Latin American countries since it was estimated that more than 20 million persons were under-employed, unemployed or engaged in activities that were practically non-productive. As the labour force would be growing at a greater rate in the coming decade than in the 1960s, it would be necessary to find ways and means of dealing with the problem.

130. Another area on which the ECLA work programme was concentrating was the formulation of a regional development policy or strategy. It was clear that raising the growth rate must go hand in hand with appreciable advances in three particularly significant fields in the internal sector: employment, income distribution and balanced regional development within each country. In the external sector, it was essential to expand and diversify exports and to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance or to obtain more favourable terms than in the past.

131. There was a growing conviction in Latin America that in order to accelerate development it would be necessary to mobilize on a wider and more comprehensive scale all the human and material resources that were not utilized adequately. That was for example the case with the manpower resources in rural areas and the urban fringe.

132. A deeper study would be made of production technologies in the different economic activities of Latin American countries in order to decide upon a policy that would meet the needs of the sectors that were of vital importance in accelerating economic development. Although the increased application of science and technology to development was necessary, the attention given to it should not be detrimental to the programmes specifically designed to absorb labour into productive jobs.

133. During its thirteenth session, the Commission had taken two important decisions relating to the regional aspects of the United Nations action programme for the Second Development Decade and guidelines for the secretariat's future work. With regard to the former, the Commission had stressed the urgent need for the international community to promote programmes and measures of co-operation to bring about substantial improvements which would help overcome the external restrictions on development faced by Latin American countries. The Commission had requested that the ECLA secretariat should not only co-operate with the bodies engaged in formulating the programmes for the Second Development Decade but should take part also in the assessment of progress during the forthcoming Decade. With regard to the work programme, the Commission had recommended that the secretariat should pay attention, in its studies, research and advisory work, to policies

for accelerating the economic growth and social progress of the countries of the region in the 1970s, in such fields as the mobilization of domestic savings, the participation of private enterprise, income distribution, employment, agricultural development, and technological progress. It had also requested the ECLA secretariat to continue to collaborate with CECLA and, in particular, to prepare the studies requested of it by that organization and take part in its meetings in an advisory capacity. The Commission was in fact collaborating with CECLA in the formulation of a co-ordinated approach and in the definition of the bases for joint action by the Latin American countries in their trade with other countries and regions, particularly the developed ones.

134. The Commission was also of the opinion that external financing should be granted in accordance with national development policies and plans and should not be subject to conditions that would limit the recipient country's ability to make decisions regarding its economic policies. It had also underlined the need to liberalize external credits and to abolish the provisions that made it compulsory for such credits to be used for purchases in particular supplier countries, thus effectively strengthening multilateral external financial co-operation.

135. As recommended by the General Assembly and the Council, the Commission had decided that the sessions of the Committee of the Whole, which were held biennially in the years when the Commission did not meet, should be eliminated.^{7/} The Commission would therefore meet only once every two years. However, should there be a need, the Executive Secretary had been authorized to convene a special session of the Committee of the Whole. The Commission would continue to submit an annual report to the Council; it therefore requested the Council to amend paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference.

136. Another decision of the Commission had given high priority to the strengthening of the ECLA Office for the Caribbean, for which additional resources would be needed.

137. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in presenting his Commission's annual report (E/4651),^{8/} indicated^{9/} that if the developing countries of Africa were to record adequate progress, their output per capita should be growing by at least 3 per cent per capita per annum. Preliminary estimates presented in the latest "Survey of economic conditions in Africa" showed that product per capita in recent years had been growing by less than 2 per cent annually in twenty-eight African countries; by between 2 and 3 per cent in five countries; and by more than 3 per cent in nine countries. Some 72 per cent of the population concerned lived in the twenty-eight countries that had registered the lowest rates of growth.

138. There had, however, been some encouraging developments in African countries, such as the expansion of education, the growth of industrial development, the introduction of development planning and

^{7/} See chapter XIV, section B.

^{8/} E/SR.1615.

the growing acceptance of the idea of economic co-operation. For example, in the fields of manpower, education and training, enrolment had been increasing rapidly; qualitative changes and the inculcation of skills and attitudes that were conducive to institutional reform and labour efficiency were, however, proving more difficult. Special programmes for improvement in the quality and content of instruction would be needed in order to promote more rapid economic development through the institution of new educational methods and techniques.

139. African agriculture had been slow in growth and characterized by increasing imports into Africa rather than increasing exports from Africa. The prospects for attaining modern economies were crucially dependent on the successful transformation of traditional agriculture. In view of that fact, the Commission at its ninth session had endorsed an arrangement whereby its secretariat would implement a common programme with FAO. Much attention would be paid to the development of high-yielding varieties of basic food crops; to ways of filling the protein gap; to the eradication of waste; to the earning and saving of foreign exchange; and to the purposeful mobilization of human resources for rural development. It was necessary in that respect to recognize that the modernization of African economies required extensive social and institutional changes in the countryside. The Commission was therefore concentrating its efforts on problems of land tenure, on rural extension services and on problems of physical planning and demography. Progress made so far in the creation of a Rice Research Centre in West Africa and in the establishment of multinational research facilities in agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry in Eastern and Central African countries held promise of greater returns. Such projects had been undertaken not only with the assistance of international organizations and agencies but also with the co-operation of developed countries.

140. In almost all African countries, the rate of growth of industrial output in the 1960s had been significantly higher than the rate of growth of gross domestic product. It should, however, be borne in mind that the proportion of industrial output to total output averaged only about 11 per cent. The Commission had identified certain specific projects in different branches of industry that seemed practical in terms of the conditions existing in African countries. With the help of the African Development Bank, the secretariat was selecting the most promising of those projects for the attention of investors in order to promote negotiations with interested African Governments. The ECA programme for industrial development had been discussed with UNIDO, and would be pursued in collaboration with that organization.

141. In the field of trade, the short-term aim was to make an adjustment in the market forces, and the longer-term aim was to rationalize the market itself in the African setting. There were three points of special significance for African countries at that stage: the reverse preferences that some of them accorded to developed countries in return for the existing preferences granted to their exports; the merging of those existing preferences with a general

system of preferences; and the product coverage of the proposed system of non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences. The African position on those issues was that the initiative with regard to the reverse preferences belonged outside their region. The developed countries should among themselves work out and propose concrete solutions. With respect to the second point, ways must be found to provide compensatory advantages in favour of those African countries that would lose a special preference if a new system were introduced. Finally, any new system should be closely related to the current and future productive capacities of all developing countries; that implied that the system should cover a wide range of processed and semi-processed agricultural products as well as manufactured goods.

142. African countries were paying special attention to special measures which would assist the least developed among the developing countries. They proposed that recommendations in favour of the least developed countries should be integrated within a special United Nations programme to be established within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade. That interest was understandable as a very large number of the least developed countries among the developing countries were located in Africa. Concentration of efforts on those poor African countries, with their immense natural resources and population potential, would accelerate the task of development.

143. Further progress had been made by the African countries in consolidating institutions for economic co-operation. In the East African subregion, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania had begun to implement the Treaty for East African Co-operation. Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia and Zambia had applied for membership or association with the East African Community. ECA was assisting individual countries in connexion with their negotiations and by extending its assistance to the Community. In the West African subregion, a draft treaty for a West African Economic Community had been circulated and would be discussed at a meeting of Ministers before the end of 1969. Five of the fourteen countries in that region, however, were not yet parties to the arrangements. A new set of co-ordinated industrial development studies in the North African subregion (including the Sudan and the United Arab Republic) was on the verge of completion, and on the basis of those studies it was hoped to secure agreement among the countries concerned for the selection of projects covering the entire subregion or a number of countries within it. In Central Africa it was hoped that relevant ECA studies would be of assistance to the countries concerned in their efforts to reach agreement for sub-regional economic co-operation. The Commission's approach to subregional economic co-operation was flexible enough to provide for a wide variety of workable forms of co-operation, and the secretariat favoured a policy of groupings freely chosen by the States concerned. It had given support to such continuing co-operative efforts as those of the Chad Basin, the Niger and Senegal River Basin Commissions, the Maghreb and the Entente Group as well as to bilateral arrangements between countries.

144. As a result of the Berlin Act of 1885, developing Africa was now made up of forty-one independent countries, three-quarters of which had less than 5 million inhabitants. The legacy of colonialism was seen in the smallness of domestic markets, lack of education and manpower development, lack of technological application to development, and under-development of natural resources. With that background, the basic policy objective of ECA was to assist African countries to modernize their economies as rapidly as possible in order to enable them to participate as full members of the world economy, by reshaping the physical infrastructure to suit economic growth requirements, rectifying the extraordinary small size of national markets through economic co-operation and integration, providing an infrastructure in education, science, technology, public administration and other similar factors, and reorienting socio-economic institutions to facilitate the process of innovation and modernization. In that respect ECA was co-operating closely with the Organization of African Unity in Africa as well as with international organizations such as the AfDB, IBRD and UNDP. The AfDB/IBRD/UNDP/ECA Committee had begun to identify important projects and to establish a list of priorities for facilitating collective action in the region.

145. The Commission at its ninth session had celebrated its tenth anniversary and had adopted several important resolutions which, *inter alia*, emphasized the need for self-reliance and multinational and subregional co-operation, and it had recommended the restructuring of ECA to make it more effective during the Second Development Decade. In future a Conference of Ministers of ECA would meet once every two years. It would be assisted by a technical committee of experts, which would meet once a year. An Executive Committee would meet twice a year to consider matters relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the Commission and its work programme. The objective of the action taken at the ninth session was to expand the current role of the Commission's secretariat so that it could effectively participate in the action-oriented programmes of the United Nations system.

146. The statement of the Director of UNESOB^{3/} indicated that, despite a lack of specialized staff in such fields as power, transport, water resources and public administration, the Office was doing its utmost to comply with the many United Nations resolutions that requested it to participate in the preparation of surveys and reports concerning the Middle East region. UNESOB had acted as an intermediary between the Governments and the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters; the Governments tended to regard the Office as a source of assistance supplementary to the UNDP and other forms of technical assistance. The Office had several advisers whose services were utilized for maximum effectiveness although their missions to individual countries were of short duration. Those missions were organized so as to give continuity where proximity made it possible for the advisers to pay frequent regular visits to each country. Moreover, despite its limited budget, UNESOB had acted as an outpost in the Middle East not only of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

of the United Nations Secretariat but also of the UNCTAD and UNIDO secretariats.

147. The developing countries of the Middle East had come to recognize that their efforts during the Second Development Decade would have to be directed towards clearly defined objectives. In keeping with that trend, proposals for projects were increasingly related to programmes, plans and policies. In that regard UNESOB acted as a regional information and study centre.

148. UNESOB had paid special attention to the kind of research that would be of direct assistance to the Middle Eastern countries. For that purpose it had adopted an interdisciplinary approach in making country studies. That would permit the small staff available in the Office to be utilized effectively and would enable the neighbouring countries to benefit from the experience reflected in those studies.

149. The interdisciplinary approach adopted by UNESOB had also stimulated interagency collaboration. Joint efforts would be made to improve the evaluation of such factors as population trends and manpower needs in the process of economic and social development. FAO had decided to second an agricultural economist to UNESOB, which was already co-operating closely with the regional offices of the ILO and UNICEF at Beirut.

150. In view of the small size of the domestic markets in the Middle Eastern countries, it was particularly necessary to develop a multinational approach to development. Planning, industrial development and international trade were closely linked among countries that were small in size. The Middle Eastern countries were, in fact, anxious to co-operate with their neighbours in order to accelerate development in such fields as natural and human resources. UNESOB was giving special attention to national projects that lent themselves to co-ordination on a multinational level, since it was often difficult to develop such regional projects under the UNDP. Although the restoration of peace was the main preoccupation in the Middle East, peace would be lasting only if it were accompanied by international co-operation and economic and social development efforts.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

151. In the debate,^{5/} members of the Council expressed appreciation of the work of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, as described in the statements made by the Executive Secretaries and on behalf of the Director of UNESOB. The Council also heard a statement^{6/} by Professor Lissouba, Chairman of the Executive Committee of ECA, who, at the invitation of the President of the Council, explained the purpose of ECA resolutions 188 (IX), 189 (IX), 190 (IX) and 191 (IX), which dealt with the restructuring of ECA and its secretariat. He indicated that the Commission desired to improve its effectiveness since it fully recognized that African countries needed to make self-reliant efforts in order to accelerate their pace of economic and social development. The Committee on the Reorganization of the United Nations Secretariat had recommended in paragraphs 33 (a) and 37 of its report (A/7359) that the Commission

should have increased responsibilities in operational activities. A similar recommendation had been made by the Joint Inspection Unit after it had visited the Commission secretariat. The proposed new structure of the Commission, consisting of a Ministerial Conference, a Technical Committee and an Executive Committee, would assist the Commission in reshaping its work to bring about greater benefits to the African countries. It would however be necessary for ECA to be provided with increased resources. There was also a need to strengthen the subregional offices of ECA so that they could, for the practical implementation of development projects, be closely associated with the work of UNDP experts and the operations of other organizations.

152. Members of the Council acknowledged the effectiveness of the regional economic commissions in serving their respective regions in their pursuit of economic and social development. That was no less true for ECE, which served a region composed mainly of developed countries, than for the three other regional commissions and UNESOB, which served the developing regions. Different regions had different problems and a common approach that did not take account of regional differences would defeat the activities of the organization in trying to accelerate the economic and social progress of the developing countries. Thus, the commissions could provide a realistic approach towards global efforts such as the over-all strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and could also serve as useful instruments for the implementation of policy and programmes decided at the international level.

153. The Council noted with appreciation that the four regional economic commissions and UNESOB were actively associated with the preparations for the forthcoming Second United Nations Development Decade. It was felt that the targets for the Decade should be reviewed and adjusted in the light of the experience gained in the course of it, and that the commissions were particularly well suited to play a major role in that task. The regional approach was a necessary bridge between the country and global approaches, particularly as the different regions were giving special attention to devising forms of regional and subregional co-operation. It was in that area that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB played a vital role, since their programmes would assist individual countries to co-operate with neighbouring countries more closely than in the past.

154. To fill the role expected of them in the Second Development Decade, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB should be increasingly involved in operational activities. That would imply the provision of increased resources to them as well as better co-ordination among them and between them and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. The Council noted with appreciation that close relationships existed between the secretariats of the regional commissions and UNESOB and those of UNCTAD and UNIDO. It was felt by some members of the Council that there should be greater co-ordination of efforts among the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. The Council noted with appreciation the work of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of

the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB; those meetings served as useful machinery for the co-ordination of activities.

155. The meetings of the Executive Secretaries had been useful in developing co-operative efforts not only with such organizations as UNCTAD and UNIDO but also with the specialized agencies in the case of a number of programmes. Attention was called to the co-operation that was being developed with UNESCO in regard to the application of science and technology to development. It was noted that an understanding had been reached between UNESCO and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB with a view to the elaboration of practical working agreements, the avoidance of duplication of efforts and the launching of complementary or joint activities. The Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions had invited UNESCO to identify projects suitable for joint action in science and technology. The Council was also informed that the Director-General of UNESCO was prepared to study practical methods for such co-operation and to apply them for the achievement of common targets while leaving to UNESCO its constitutional responsibilities. In that respect the Council also noted that agreements had been worked out between UNIDO and all the regional economic commissions as well as UNESOB for co-ordinated action in the field of industrialization. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD had also indicated that close co-operation had existed between the regional economic commissions and his organization from the very inception of UNCTAD.

156. Several members of the Council expressed appreciation of the efforts made by some of the regional economic commissions to rationalize their programmes of work as well as to reduce the number of meetings and dispense with some of the summary records. The hope was expressed that the commissions which had not already done so would give attention to the rationalization of their work programmes and to the adoption of economy measures.

157. Expressing their appreciation of the remarks made by the Executive Secretary of the ECE, members of the Council said that ECE was the only European institution that brought countries with different economic and social systems together for greater European co-operation. Some delegations expressed the opinion that the work of ECE would be more effective if the Commission could achieve universality of membership with the inclusion of the German Democratic Republic as one of its members. Other delegations indicated that their position concerning the question had not changed from that of previous years. The Council noted the progress made with a view to the reorganization of ECE, particularly with regard to its programme of work and priorities. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that priority had been given to the fields of science and technology, long-term development planning and programming, the promotion of trade, particularly east-west trade, and problems relating to the human environment. In addition to those priorities, which received the endorsement of the Council, some members supported the effort of ECE to pay greater attention to

the least developed countries in the European region. Mention was made of the fact that the development of tourism would be of some consequence in helping the economic and social progress of the least developed southern European nations. A number of representatives welcomed the effort made by ECE as well as by the Executive Secretaries' meetings to achieve the simplification and standardization of external trade documents. It was indicated that the work of ECE in that field had proved to be of great practical value in the European region. It was thought that such work should be extended to other regions, and that it would be advisable to make arrangements for world-wide activity in that field. Support was given to the recommendation made at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries that the services of an interregional adviser on the simplification and standardization of documents and procedures for international trade, attached to UNCTAD, should be made available.

158. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the role played by ECAFE in the promotion of co-operation in the region and paid a tribute to the leadership given by the Executive Secretary. As economic development in the ECAFE region would profoundly affect the world economy, it was essential that ECAFE should make greater efforts in its regional co-operation programmes. The success in organizing the Asian Coconut Community should lead to the establishment of similar institutions based on a commodity-by-commodity approach to regional economic co-operation. Appreciation was expressed by a number of representatives that the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had adopted a resolution on the strategy for an integrated approach to Asian economic co-operation. Such an approach would be of great benefit within the framework of the global strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In the field of trade, some representatives felt that a lack of payment arrangements in the region was impeding exports from ECAFE countries. There should be a greater effort on the part of the Commission to expedite programmes that would lead to the promotion of increased exports from the region. It was thought that the establishment of a regional trade promotion centre within the ECAFE secretariat would be a useful means of expanding the work programme of the secretariat. Support was given by several members of the Council to a proposal that ECAFE, which served the largest region in the world, should be given adequate resources to increase its operational activities, particularly in connexion with regional, sub-regional and multinational economic co-operation programmes. One member of the Council stated that progress in the economic development of the ECAFE region would be expedited if peace were to come to that region. Several representatives commended ECAFE for instituting a new Asian Population Programme and for establishing a Population Division within the ECAFE secretariat.

159. Some members of the Council, after expressing their appreciation of the work of ECLA and the leadership of the Executive Secretary, indicated that in its work programme the Commission had rightly concentrated its attention on research, planning, industrial development, foreign trade and economic integration.

A number of representatives noted that Latin American countries were trying to strengthen their national economies, to speed up their development and to check the exploitation of the region's natural resources by foreign investors as well as to intensify the efforts made to obtain more equitable terms of trade and to promote economic co-operation based on the principle of equality. While one delegation suggested that ECLA might not be fulfilling its function adequately, several Council members said that ECLA was indeed performing useful functions. It was felt that there should be appreciation of the fact that ECLA's activities were in a state of transition from the research-oriented programmes of the past to the more action-oriented programmes of the present. Appreciation was also expressed of the efforts of ECLA to bring about regional and subregional economic co-operation, and note was taken of the fact that such co-operative groupings were steadily increasing, the latest one having been arranged for in the Bogotá agreement between Chile, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. In that regard it was felt that, for the achievement of Latin American integration, it would be necessary to harmonize the economic policies of the subgroups. The work programme of ECLA with reference to the relatively less developed countries in the region, trade liberalization, distribution of income, employment problems and questions concerning urbanization was regarded by several members of the Council as being realistic in terms of the Latin American framework. A number of representatives emphasized the fact that internal objectives relating to development of the Latin American countries could not be achieved without an improvement of the external factors. There was a need for Latin American countries to diversify their exports and to receive increased aid from external sources on terms that were more liberal than those in the past. One representative indicated that an interest-equalization fund was being promoted to meet external financing problems in the region.

160. Appreciation was also expressed by several members of the Council of the work done by ECA and its Executive Secretary. Some representatives pointed out that ECA had been operating under difficult conditions, as was indicated in the statement of the Executive Secretary and the report submitted to the Council. ECA had however shown that it was ready to work for Africa's interest. That was evidenced in its adoption of resolutions that had as their objective the restructuring of the Commission. It was the feeling of a number of representatives that ECA should be the focal point for all United Nations operational activities in the African region. There was a need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations family to co-ordinate their work with that of ECA. Furthermore, it was stated that there should be more African personnel working both in ECA and in the specialized agencies in order to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations operational programmes in Africa. Individual Governments should release highly qualified staff for such purposes; that would result in their countries' indirectly gaining experience that could be obtained only by association with international organizations. In order for the Second Development Decade to be

more meaningful for the African countries, it would be necessary to make adequate resources available to the primary development institutions in that region, among which ECA was an important one. Some delegations expressed approval of the fact that ECA had, in its work programme, given priority to industrialization, water resources development, modernization of agriculture, regional trade and economic co-operation, and the application of science and technology to African development. It was stated that in the creation of subregional groupings, full account should be taken of the national interests of participating countries, and that ECA should make an effective contribution to such groups. ECA should also intensify its work in agriculture since Africa was still importing food-stuffs on a large scale.

161. A number of representatives expressed satisfaction with the work of UNESOB. It was hoped that the practice of submitting an annual report to the Council on the activities of UNESOB would be continued. The Council was informed that the Middle Eastern countries would need assistance from UNESOB in many fields including, for example, the plan for establishing a common market and a customs union for Arab countries, towards which the Office had already provided useful assistance despite its limited resources. It was the Middle East outpost not only of the United Nations but also of such organizations as UNCTAD and UNIDO. As such it would need to assist the countries concerned in connexion with the region's preparations for the Second Development Decade. For that purpose it would be necessary to provide UNESOB with greater resources to discharge efficiently its increasingly important functions in the field of economic and social development of the Middle Eastern countries.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

162. In its resolutions 1437 (XLVII), 1438 (XLVII), 1439 (XLVII) and 1440 (XLVII), the Council took note of the annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA, respectively, and of the resolutions and recommendations contained therein, and endorsed the work programmes of the commissions. The Council also decided^{2/} to amend the terms of reference of ECLA by adding the following text to the end of paragraph 12 of those terms of reference:

"For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full

report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the Commission and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications."

163. The Council also adopted a resolution (1441 (XLVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to strengthen the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut by providing it with the necessary expertise and other means that would enable it to discharge efficiently its functions in the field of social and economic development.

164. In a resolution on the role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 1442 (XLVII)), the Council urged that a more effective and substantial decentralization of operational activities be carried out and invited the regional commissions to bear that requirement in mind in drawing up their work programmes. It recommended that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB play a more active role in the implementation of operational programmes for economic and social action in the priority areas indicated by the commissions, UNESOB, the Council and the General Assembly. It further recommended that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB participate effectively in the operation of any arrangement that might be established for the formulation of policies and the preparation and evaluation of development plans under the Second United Nations Development Decade and for that purpose assist in setting the standards and criteria appropriate for a meaningful assessment of economic and social progress in the different regions. Finally, it urged the appropriate agencies to give favourable consideration to such requests as might be made by States members of the regional economic commissions, individually or collectively, for the placing at their disposal of the services of experts and such other services essential for the development of the regions.

165. The Council requested^{2/} all concerned to take special note of the various views expressed during the consideration of the text adopted as resolution 1442 (XLVII), particularly those expressed during the 1624th and 1625th meetings.

166. With respect to the simplification and standardization of documents and procedures in international trade, the Council decided^{2/} to take note of resolution 4 (XXIV) adopted by ECE (E/4641, part III) and of section XII of the report of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/4709) which dealt with that subject.

^{2/} E/SR.1625.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

167. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI), the Council had before it at its forty-seventh session the report of the Industrial Development Board on its third session (A/7617),^{1/} held at Vienna from 24 April to 15 May 1969.

168. In introducing the report in the Council,^{2/} the Executive Director of UNIDO informed the Council of developments that had occurred after the Board's session, in particular of the agreements on co-operation which he had signed with the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, respectively. The agreement with FAO set out guidelines for co-operation between the two organizations in the field of industrial development and established intersecretariat machinery for the purpose. The note of understanding with ECAFE on principles and procedures of co-operation represented a further extension of the network of agreements between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, of which mention was made in the report of the Meetings of the Executive Secretaries (E/4709).

169. Other developments referred to by the Executive Director concerned the industrial field advisers and the financing of projects under the programme of Special Industrial Services (SIS), which had been the subject of two resolutions adopted by the Board at its third session and subsequently discussed by the Governing Council of the UNDP. The Executive Director said it was his understanding that the Governing Council would consider favourably increasing by ten the number of field advisers in 1970; he expressed the hope that final administrative arrangements would be made between UNIDO and the UNDP for the continuation of the SIS programme, which had proved so vital for the operational activities of UNIDO.

170. Since the Board's meeting, the Executive Director had also submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the Second United Nations Development Decade a report on UNIDO's contribution to the Decade, in accordance with the Board's request.

171. Concerning the organizational structure of UNIDO, which had been the subject of extensive discussions at the last session of the Board, and subsequently also of a decision by the Secretary-General to conduct a management survey of UNIDO, the Executive Director informed the Council that an internal management team appointed by him was currently at work on a pilot programme to facilitate the future task of the survey team.

172. The meeting of the Board had been preceded by the first session of the Working Party on Programme and Co-ordination, which would be maintained as a subsidiary body of the Board. The Executive Director stated that the Board had for the first time included in an annex to its report a summary of the activities of UNIDO, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2407 (XXIII).

173. Although there had been general agreement in the Board regarding the work programme of UNIDO, the Board had failed to reach agreement on the financial resources required by the organization; the three separate statements contained in the Board's report reflected certain differences of opinion that had also been apparent in the discussions relating to the budgetary presentation of the regular programme of technical assistance and to the Pledging Conference.

174. Several countries had contributed generously at the first Pledging Conference, held in New York on 2 December 1968. In accordance with the Board's decision, the Pledging Conference would be held annually; the next conference was scheduled to be held on 12 November 1969. Funds contributed through the Pledging Conference would be utilized to expand the activities of the organization in the developing countries beyond the limits of the programmes and resources available through the UNDP.

175. As regards the regular budget of UNIDO, the original estimates submitted to the Secretary-General had been reduced, and further reductions had later been made by the Secretary-General and the ACABQ. As UNIDO had not yet completed its establishment and staffing, further expansion of its resources would be necessary before it stabilized at the required operational level. Failure to reach that level would not only curtail the activities of UNIDO but lead to serious structural distortions. The Executive Director indicated certain special features and requirements of the UNIDO programme of work.

176. Commenting on the preparations for the Second Development Decade, which had figured prominently in the discussions of the Board, he noted that UNIDO had been able to play only a limited part in the economic projections for the Decade; it intended to concentrate its limited efforts on the evaluation of progress achieved during the years of the Decade and on providing advice to Governments on the policies and measures to be taken by the developing countries to achieve the desired objectives. For that purpose, UNIDO intended to establish, in collaboration with the interested developing countries, a programme of periodic consultations concerning their industrialization situation. Those activities would have to be harmonized with any international machinery that might be established for the periodic assessment of

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4708).

^{2/} E/SR.1628.

progress during the years of the Second Development Decade.

177. The Executive Director expressed the hope that the UNDP "capacity study" and the study on foreign aid conducted at the request of IBRD, as well as further discussions in the Industrial Development Board concerning the long-range programme of UNIDO, would help to clarify the role of UNIDO in the Development Decade and the concepts and procedures of its operational activities.

178. The Executive Director stressed that UNIDO was predominantly an operational organization whose programme of action was largely related to requests received from the developing countries. Its headquarters activities had to be conceived in a way that would make it possible to increase the capacity of the organization to meet the requests put to it by Governments and at the same time to follow the trends of industrialization and technology most appropriate to the needs of the developing countries. A considerable degree of flexibility was required in formulating programmes that had to meet the requirements of changing situations.

179. As examples of the current activities of UNIDO, the Executive Director mentioned the SIS programme, the promotion of the financing of industrial projects, a major programme of in-plant training, and the development of specific branches of industry. A comprehensive programme for the repair and maintenance of equipment was also being established, and special attention was being given to the promotion of exports of manufactured goods from the developing countries.

180. The work of UNIDO was not, however, limited to its own programmes financed from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions. The central role of UNIDO in promoting the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family of agencies in the field of industrial development represented a activity of increasing importance.

181. Since its establishment in January 1967, UNIDO had endeavoured to establish bilateral co-operative arrangements with the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other bodies of the United Nations concerned with industrialization. It had completed that first phase of co-ordination by concluding the agreements with FAO and ECAFE already referred to. The next phase would be the establishment and implementation of joint and harmonized programmes of action. As an example, the Executive Director referred to the most recent meeting of the intersecretariat ILO/UNIDO Committee, at which agreement had been reached concerning the development of joint programmes in several important areas.

182. In its close co-operation with the regional commissions and UNESOB, UNIDO was seeking to develop a single United Nations programme for industry in each region. It was hoped that through a process of successive and mutual adjustments of programmes and activities, the full harmonization of industrial regional programmes would be attained. As examples of co-operation with regional commissions, the Executive Director mentioned the forthcoming meeting on industrial financing in Africa, sponsored jointly by UNIDO, ECA and the African Development

Bank. UNIDO hoped to co-operate closely with ECAFE in the Second Asian Industrialization Conference in Tokyo in 1970. It is also establishing close and direct relations with regional intergovernmental groupings, which were increasingly active in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. It had considerable experience of assistance to the Central American countries and had recently developed relations with the countries of the Regional Co-operation for Development group, especially as regards the development of criteria for the harmonization of industrial plans. Discussions concerning co-operation had taken place between UNIDO and the newly established Centre for Industrial Development of the Arab countries, which was an outcome of a recommendation of the UNIDO Industrial Symposium held at Kuwait in 1966. In 1968 UNIDO had signed a formal agreement with the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM). Further co-operation was being developed with the Organization of African Unity, and a UNIDO Special Fund project had been established to assist the Maghreb countries in their industrial co-operation efforts. UNIDO was looking forward to continuing and intensifying its assistance to the Asian Industrial Development Council in collaboration with ECAFE, and also hoped to establish active co-operation with the regional development banks in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

183. The UNIDO/UNDP industrial field advisers intended to give increasing attention to the co-ordination of industrial activities at the country level. In several countries, UNIDO was proceeding with the establishment of long-term plans of technical assistance in industry related to the plans of industrialization and priority requirements of each country.

184. In the co-ordination of industrial activities, the UNDP played an important role through the authority it exercised in approving requests by countries for technical assistance, as well as through regional and interregional projects. During the past year discussions had taken place between UNIDO and the UNDP as regards the latter's co-ordination functions in respect of industry.

185. Other instruments of co-ordination were the National Committees of UNIDO established in many developing countries upon the recommendation of the International Symposium held at Athens in 1967; they served as advisory bodies to their respective Governments in all matters related to the activities of UNIDO.

186. The establishment of effective channels of communication and consultation between government departments concerned and industry was considered to be of particular importance in co-ordinating UNIDO programmes with bilateral programmes in industry, both in the donor countries and in the recipient developing countries. Such harmonization was being studied in relation to bilateral programmes of several industrialized countries, especially Austria, the Scandinavian countries and the Federal Republic of Germany.

187. In view of such co-ordination functions and responsibilities, the Executive Director was grateful to the Secretary-General for inviting UNIDO to participate in the meetings of the ACC. The importance of UNIDO's participation in the ACC was generally

recognized although certain formal aspects of the question required clarification. The Executive Director noted the discussion that had taken place on the question in the Co-ordination Committee and expressed his confidence that the matter would be arranged satisfactorily.

188. The Executive Director noted that UNIDO's experience had not yet been sufficient to justify general conclusions. It was, however, evident that the effect of UNIDO's action was of interest to the industrial and business community, which was mostly concerned with practical results. It was the task of the secretariat of UNIDO to secure the support and acceptance of its programme of action by intergovernmental bodies while responding to the needs of the industrial and business communities. During the first two years of its existence, UNIDO had been trying to assess and discharge that dual responsibility. Results so far had been promising but much remained to be done.

189. In the ensuing debate in the Council,^{2/} several delegations noted the significant role that UNIDO had been able to play in promoting the accelerated industrialization of developing countries in spite of its recent origin and limited resources.

190. It was the consensus of the Council that the establishment of the Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination had been a successful experiment. In discharging its task, the Working Group had rendered valuable and effective assistance to the Board, and its continuation as a permanent body was therefore highly recommended. It was felt by some delegations that the Working Group's session would gain much in effectiveness if Governments were to be represented in the Working Group by persons particularly well acquainted with the problems of industry. With reference to the next session of the Working Group, a number of suggestions were made in the Council for improving the presentation and format of documents, and reducing their volume.

191. In respect of the work programme of UNIDO and the measures to be taken to promote the industrial development of developing countries, a majority of the representatives who spoke pressed for greater emphasis on operational activities and an increase in the number of field projects. In the context of the work programme they stressed the importance of such activities as export promotion, the transfer of technology, and the promotion of industrial projects.

192. Some delegations supported the view that UNIDO would discharge its task more efficiently if operational and supporting activities, such as seminars, meetings and working groups, were made to complement each other and adapted to the specific conditions prevailing in the developing countries and to their stage of development. The view was also expressed that UNIDO should apply certain criteria in selecting field projects from among the vast number of requests submitted to it by Governments, and should reserve its limited resources for the most important tasks.

193. In the view of one delegation, the complex process of industrialization could not be carried out without taking into account a number of institutional and social factors such as agrarian problems, includ-

ing agrarian reform. The acceleration of industrial development required, above all, the maximum utilization of domestic resources. In utilizing outside assistance the interests of developing countries must be protected and when private investment was used, the terms should be favourable to the developing countries.

194. Members of the Council recognized the important contribution that UNIDO could make to the Second United Nations Development Decade, of which UNIDO's long-range programme was an integral part. Attention was drawn by one delegation to resolution 24 (III) of the Industrial Development Board, which stressed that the work of UNIDO in accelerating the industrial development of the developing countries in the Second Development Decade should receive high priority, particularly in the less developed among the developed countries. Guidelines for specific action to be undertaken by UNIDO were set forth in the same resolution.

195. The view was also expressed that UNIDO should encourage the formulation of scientifically based plans for industrial development in developing countries. Key branches of industry must be assisted in the application of the experience of other countries, particularly as regards the application of science and technology. In the review of requests for technical assistance in industry, account should be taken of the long-term plans of the requesting countries.

196. The view was expressed that, in spite of its limited resources, UNIDO should in the coming months take a more active part in the launching of the Second Development Decade and should concentrate its efforts on forecasting the developments in the field of industry in the next decade. Several delegations welcomed the Executive Director's statement that UNIDO would provide assistance to the developing countries in the formulation of targets and in the action required for a realistic implementation of those targets in the course of the Second Development Decade. It was suggested that UNIDO should render assistance also in the assessment and evaluation of the targets and of the efforts made by countries to achieve those targets.

197. Referring to the fact that the resources of UNIDO were limited in comparison with its task, several delegations stressed that UNIDO must have sufficient resources at its disposal if it was to fulfil the task assigned to it under its terms of reference as set forth in General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). They urged that UNIDO be assigned a greater share of UNDP funds, of which it received only a very small part.

198. Many delegations stated that voluntary contributions were not sufficient to make up for the insufficiency of UNIDO's resources. Some delegations announced that they would be prepared to make contributions during the next Pledging Conference and urged all Governments to contribute generously.

199. During the discussion on the means and instruments required by UNIDO for discharging its activities effectively, members of the Council welcomed the Executive Director's statement regarding the increase in the number of field advisers. The services of those advisers would help UNIDO to integrate its operational activities in the over-all process of de-

velopment of the countries concerned. Some members also expressed approval of the arrangements between UNIDO and the UNDP for the continuation of the financing of SIS-type projects, which had proved so effective and useful in the past three years.

200. One delegation formulated some reservations about the UNDP financing of SIS-type projects to which the Executive Director had referred; it felt that the SIS programme should be given a permanent financial basis, and that UNIDO should have its own resources.

201. Members of the Council welcomed the arrangements made for the co-ordination of the activities of UNIDO with those of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies; mention was made in particular of the agreements recently signed with FAO and ECAFE, respectively. Several delegations expressed the hope that similar agreements would soon be concluded between UNIDO and other organizations.

202. A number of delegations commented favourably on the high degree of co-operation already achieved

between UNIDO and their respective countries. Some of those delegations announced the establishment of National Committees for UNIDO in their countries which would further assist in co-ordinating their country's programmes and activities in the industrial field with those of UNIDO.

203. As regards the holding of a special session of the Board in connexion with the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, as proposed in a resolution of the third session of the IDB (resolution 22 (III)), the majority of the members felt that such a meeting would serve no useful purpose. One delegation was of the view that the replies of the Governments that had been consulted on the proposal should be awaited before a final decision was taken.

204. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council, in resolution 1446 (XLVII), took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its third session and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

205. The report of the Commission for Social Development on the work of its twentieth session (E/4620)^{1/} was before the Council at its forty-sixth session.^{2/} The Council was informed that underlying the Commission's consideration of the matters before it had been the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, with special reference to their social aspects. Among other major questions dealt with in the report were the report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (E/4620, chap. V); a preliminary report on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (E/4620, chap. IV); and the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/4620, chap. III); as well as a special report by UNESCO on the role of education in economic and social development (E/4620, chap. II). The report of the Commission also contained its detailed five-year work programme for 1969-1973 (E/4620, chap. VII and annex II), the discussion thereon and its endorsement, as well as an account of its consideration of the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and a recommendation to the Council for the election of seven new members of the Board (E/4620, chap. VIII).

206. In presenting the report to the Council,^{3/} the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the increasing awareness everywhere of the importance of the social elements of a well-conceived and coherent development strategy, as evidenced by many statements in the General Assembly Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade and elsewhere. True to its mandate as established by Council resolution 1139 (XLI), the Commission was ready to give all assistance to the Council in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the preparation of a viable international development strategy for the coming Decade.

207. The twentieth session of the Commission had been most fruitful and productive, its agenda having covered all aspects of social development, including a new five-year programme of work informed by the requirements of the Second Development Decade, the first to be drawn up in its entirety on the basis of resolution 1139 (XLI). The Commission had identified certain key areas that would be of special importance during the first years of the Second Development Decade, and that had necessitated some reorientation of its work and readjustment of the balance between different elements within the

programme. The first of those key areas had to do with safeguarding the social aspects of over-all development and ensuring that social factors in economic development should be taken fully into account; the second was cross-sectoral social planning, the further development of its methodology and the training of cross-sectoral social planners. The third was concerned with social reform and institutional change, and the modernization of the whole structure of society, its thinking and attitudes, including the social aspects of land reform; while the fourth dealt with human resources and popular participation in development, particularly with the strengthening of concerted international action in that field as required of the Secretary-General in previous Council resolutions and in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII). At the same time the more specialized areas of the work programme, such as social welfare services, rehabilitation of the handicapped, and prevention and control of crime and delinquency, were being increasingly related to over-all development objectives and priorities, particularly in developing countries. The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council that several projects in the work programme related to the deteriorating relationship between man and his environment, about which grave concern had been expressed at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly (resolution 2398 (XXIII)).

208. The Council's attention was drawn in particular to chapters V and VI of the report of the Commission, which dealt, respectively, with the report of the Special Rapporteurs and the social aspects of the preparations for the Second Development Decade. The Commission's deliberations on those subjects and the resulting proposals recommended for adoption by the Council were considered to be of great importance to the future work in the field of social development and to the over-all strategy for the Decade. The Commission had felt that a thorough follow-up of the fourteen recommendations made by the Special Rapporteurs would lead to a considerable improvement in the general administrative capacity of the United Nations system to advance the concept and methodology of integrated development and to increased financial resources for them.

209. The Council was informed that the Commission's debate and draft resolution on the Second Development Decade had arisen from previous resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly, and had resulted in the reaffirmation of the need for greater integration of social and economic goals and programmes in the development of the strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Commission's discussion and recommendations on the report of the International Conference of Ministers

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, E/4620.

^{2/} E/AC.7/SR.607-613; E/SR.1600.

^{3/} E/AC.7/SR.607.

Responsible for Social Welfare, on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development, on the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and on the report by UNESCO, dealt with in other chapters of the Commission's report, were all vital elements in furthering the aims of the Second Development Decade.

210. The Council, in resolution 1411 (XLVI), took note with appreciation of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session. In its debate, members of the Council endorsed the general direction of the Commission's work, with its emphasis on the Second United Nations Development Decade. They again reaffirmed the need to integrate social and economic goals and stressed that social programmes were an essential factor both in economic growth and in ensuring a healthy social and human environment. In line with the suggestion by the Special Rapporteurs, which had been strongly endorsed by the Commission, members expressed the opinion that the simultaneous consideration of economic and social matters by the Council would greatly facilitate the process of integration in planning and establishing the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

A. The role of education in economic and social development

211. During the Council's consideration of the role of education in economic and social development (E/4620, chaps. II and X, draft resolutions IA and IB), members stressed their belief that the essential and basic function of all education was to promote the development of individuals and nations. They thought that the report of UNESCO (E/CN.5/435) and the Commission's recommendations were appropriate with respect to the observance of International Education Year in 1970 and to the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Many members stressed the need for the balanced expansion of education, from literacy to the teaching of science and technology, as indicated by the current shortcomings and future requirements of each individual country. Those requirements were dictated by the existing extent and levels of education and the need to relate educational systems and curricula to the social and economic conditions of a country and to its aspirations.

212. The Council embodied those concerns in resolution 1403 (XLVI), in which it recognized that the aim of education was to promote the integral development of all the faculties of the individual, in his family, at school and in his leisure. It recommended, *inter alia*, that Governments provide full educational facilities as soon as practicable and establish universal equality of opportunity in education. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to draft for the consideration of Governments during International Education Year^{4/} the broad outlines of a world strategy for the utilization of human resources through education during the Second United Nations Development Decade, to promote the dissemination of information

and research in education, and to study the means of co-ordinating education with national requirements.

213. By resolution 1404 (XLVI) the Council dealt specifically with international co-operation in the field of education, and recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members of UNESCO and other specialized agencies increase and co-ordinate their technical assistance to developing countries in education and training. It also requested UNESCO to co-operate with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparation of the report on improving education statistics through computer techniques, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2458 (XXIII).

214. In the light of the experience of the Commission on Human Rights, which had adopted resolution 16 (XXV) on the participation of a representative of the Commission in the symposium concerning "V. I. Lenin and problems of development of science, culture and education", to be organized by UNESCO on the occasion of the centenary of V. I. Lenin, some members of the Council proposed that the Commission for Social Development, at its forthcoming session, should decide to be represented at the said symposium.

B. Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare

215. Considerable attention was given in the Council to the comments and proposals of the Commission (E/4620, chap. III) on the Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/4590)^{5/} and the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.5/437 and Add.1). Members of the Council recognized the importance of the Conference, which had been attended by representatives of ninety-seven countries, most of whom were at the ministerial level; they noted that the Conference had produced a unanimous report despite the great diversity of experience of the participating countries. General agreement was expressed regarding the conclusions of the Conference, which identified promising developments in national social welfare policies and pointed to ways of achieving further progress in social welfare at the national level and in relevant international co-operation activities. The emphasis placed by the Conference on the preventive and development roles of social welfare programmes within the broader framework of integrated development policies was also welcomed. Several members stressed the need for increased international co-operation in the field of social welfare, especially for the planning of social welfare programmes, the training of qualified personnel and the exchange of experience in specific areas. Some members also indicated special interest in the proposals regarding regional centres for examining action-oriented research and training high-calibre professional leaders. While certain members would have preferred the Commission to have recommended the creation of a standing committee of experts in social welfare, they had accepted the compromise proposal requesting

^{4/} See chapter XI, section D.

^{5/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.4.

the Commission to obtain the advice of such experts "whenever it is useful" (resolution 1406 (XLVI)) in the hope that the opportunity would be fully used as a normal part of the Commission's work.

216. On the recommendation of the Commission (E/4620, chaps. III and X, draft resolution II.A), the Council adopted resolutions 1405 (XLVI), in which it encouraged Governments to extend social security to all segments of the population, and 1406 (XLVI), in which it more specifically followed up the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of Ministers. In resolution 1406 (XLVI), the Council requested the Secretary-General to forward the report of the Conference to the responsible policy-making bodies of the United Nations family; invited the proper authorities to consult on the establishment of regional social welfare and training centres; and stressed the need for increased financial and technical assistance in the field of social welfare, with specific reference to planning, administration, training and research.

217. During the debate in the Council, two representatives expressed reservations concerning such increases, and also concerning the establishment of regional social welfare research and training centres.

C. Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development*

218. The Council was informed (E/4620, chap. IV) that the Commission had considered the question of long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development on the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO (E/CN.5/434).

219. Both in the Commission and in the Council it was stated that the United Nations could not afford to misunderstand the problems of young people. Attention should be given urgently to an understanding of the basic needs of youth in developing areas and to the needs of the politically underprivileged youth in industrialized countries. It was necessary to think in terms of education that would train youth not just as technicians but as valuable members of a humane society. Some members considered that more attention should be given to facilitating the participation of youth in public affairs when they attained their majority and stressed the importance of a national forum for youth opinion on national affairs. Although the courage of youth in civil disobedience campaigns was recognized, the question was raised whether youth had the right to seek to achieve improvement in society through destruction.

220. Several members of the Council, while supporting the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission, expressed reservations and serious objections regarding paragraph 198 of the report. They maintained that the reference to Israel's military service in relation to the item under discussion was irrelevant and out of context, and said the report should be revised accordingly. They were also of the view that such instances should be given

careful scrutiny before they were included in any document. In reply, it was stated that nineteen developing countries had requested Israel to provide technical assistance to set up similar programmes in their own countries, and that therefore the report had mentioned Israel, together with Iran and countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia, where the period of military service was also used for carrying out development projects and for providing opportunities for basic education and vocational, industrial and agricultural training.

221. Endorsing with several amendments a text submitted by the Commission (E/4620, chaps. IV and X, draft resolution III), the Council adopted a resolution (1407 (XLVI)) in which it called upon Governments to create better conditions for the education and employment of the young generation and for ensuring their full involvement in the life of society. It recommended the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-ordinate their activities and to take into account the material and spiritual conditions necessary for the integration of youth into economic and social life when formulating their objectives and programmes. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned with young people, to prepare as soon as possible an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, and asked the Secretary-General to include an item entitled "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development" in the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

222. The Council also decided to take this resolution into account when it considered the item "Programmes of international action related to youth" at its forty-seven session.^{6/}

D. Report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development

223. In accordance with Council resolution 1227 (XLII), the Secretary-General had designated five Special Rapporteurs from among the members of the Commission to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development. Their report (E/CN.5/432) had been submitted to the Commission at its twentieth session (E/4620, chap. V).

224. Both the Commission and the Council commended the Special Rapporteurs for their efficient work and confirmed the importance of an integrated approach to development, as emphasized in their report. In view of the recognized need to make the most effective use of development assistance in the social sphere provided by the United Nations family, and the far-reaching nature of some of the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteurs, it was agreed that the report should be given careful consideration by Governments, whose comments were invited, and by all organs and agencies concerned with development assistance, especially the United Nations Development Programme. In its resolution 1408 (XLVI) the Council requested the Secretary-

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly contains the item: "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

^{6/} See chapter XI, section I.

General to arrange for an interagency study of the report and the comments thereon; and decided that the recommendations and observations of the Special Rapporteurs should be taken into consideration in the preparation of an integrated socio-economic development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In that resolution it also requested the Commission, at its twenty-first session, to review, on the basis of the progress report of the Secretary-General, action taken or planned on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs—taking into account the comments of Governments—and to advise the Council on the further steps it considered necessary to ensure that the social aspects of development should be effectively provided for in the programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the technical co-operation services of the United Nations system.

E. Social aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade

225. Members of the Council endorsed the concern expressed by the Commission (E/4620, chap. VI) that social considerations should be an essential factor in the development of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.^{2/} Social justice and betterment were legitimate goals of development and must go hand in hand with economic growth. The Council was reminded of its resolution 1320 (XLIV), which embodied guidelines of an integrated approach to the goals and programmes of the Decade and stressed the close relationship and interaction between the economic and social aspects of development, which was endorsed in operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII). It noted the detailed discussion in the Commission of the many aspects of the social factors in over-all development, as reflected in the report, and agreed that social, institutional and structural reforms, the development of human resources, and the prevention and care of social ills resulting from economic growth and from rapid urbanization and industrialization should be given high priority in the Decade, as should further research into the methodology of social planning and the training of national planners of developing countries in that field.

226. In adopting resolution 1409 (XLVI), the Council reaffirmed the necessity for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes and laid particular stress on the need to consider social programmes as an essential factor in the process of economic growth as well as in furthering social aims and ensuring a healthy social and human environment. It also emphasized the importance of formulating, through close consultations between members of the United Nations family and planners in the developing countries, integrated goals and programmes for the Second Development Decade which would reflect the varied needs and capabilities of those countries, and called upon economically advanced countries to achieve the target from the volume of aid established by resolution 27 (II) of

the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^{8/} It further requested that the Secretary-General report to it, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session, on progress achieved.

227. The Council decided^{9/} to include chapters V and VI of the report of the Commission (E/4620) in the documentation to be considered at its forty-seventh session in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade.

F. Work programme of the Commission for Social Development

228. The Council noted the new five-year work programme adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session (E/4620, annex II) and the discussion thereon (E/4620, chap. VII). One representative drew attention to the amendments that had been proposed in the Commission. A few members expressed the opinion that the work programme was overburdened and voiced the hope that action would be taken to fulfil the assurances given by the representative of the Secretary-General in the Commission that the programme would be kept under continuous review to take account of any adjustments required as the programme for the new Development Decade unfolded, and that the programme would be implemented gradually over the five-year period; in general, however, members expressed satisfaction with the scope and balance of the programme. Regarding the periodicity of the Report on the World Social Situation, the Council discussed the possibility of quinquennial reports, and in resolution 1410 (XLVI) reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to submit the next report in 1970 and also reiterated the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) that the Commission discuss the question of periodicity at its twenty-first session.

229. The Council decided^{9/} to endorse the work programme of the Commission on the understanding that the observations and comments made by delegations during the Council's discussion would be taken into account in the implementation of the programme.

G. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

230. The Council noted with satisfaction the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/439) and the comments of the Commission on it (E/4620, chap. VIII). It agreed that the results of research undertaken had become a necessary ingredient in the work of the United Nations and its family of organizations and endorsed the appeal of the Commission to Member States to heed the request of the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions to allow the Institute to continue its work beyond 1970

^{8/} See United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.58.II.D.14), annex I.

^{9/} E/SR.1600.

^{2/} See chapter I above.

231. The Council also endorsed^{2/} the recommendation of the Commission that the number of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to be elected should be increased from five to seven, to allow for better

regional representation and the strengthening of expertise. It then elected to membership of the Board the seven experts nominated by the Commission (E/4620, para. 158).

Chapter IX

HUMAN RIGHTS

232. At its forty-sixth session, the Council considered^{1/} and, in resolution 1425 (XLVI), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session, held from 17 February to 21 March 1969 (E/4621).^{2/} It examined^{3/} the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts concerning allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa (E/4646). It considered^{4/} the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session, held from 27 January to 12 February 1969 (E/4619),^{5/} and in resolution 1397 (XLVI) took note of it with appreciation. It also discussed^{6/} the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

A. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial countries and territories*

233. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. IV) that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI), in which the Council and the Commission on Human Rights had been invited to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they might occur, and pursuant to Commission resolution 8 (XXIII), the Commission at its twenty-fifth session had examined (a) the report of the Special Rapporteur appointed under Commission resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV), (b) the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under Commission resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV), (c) the study of situations that revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Council resolution 1235 (XLII), and (d) model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights, the preparation of which had been requested by the Council.^{7/}

234. After examining the report of the Special Rapporteur entitled "Study of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (E/CN.4/979 and Add.1-8), the Commission had adopted three resolutions on the combating of racial discrimination, the

policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa.

235. In resolution 3 (XXV), entitled "Appeal for combating the policy of apartheid" (E/4621, chap. XVIII), the Commission had denounced "the intensification of the policy of apartheid practised by the rulers of South Africa, and the increasing aggravation of its consequences, and in particular: (a) the iniquitous measures, contrary to recognized international rules, which are inflicted on numerous coloured human beings and even on some white persons, and which involve the retroactive imposition of appalling penalties for acts which, when committed, were lawful and innocent; (b) measures compelling coloured persons to separate from their families; (c) forced labour imposed on coloured workers for derisory wages; (d) the prohibition of mixed groups of a cultural, trade-union or political nature, and (e) the concentration in a poor and tiny portion of South African territory of coloured people, who are deprived of all medical care and exposed to serious diseases". The Commission had appealed to world public opinion "to support and encourage the efforts of the international community designed to eliminate the odious practice of apartheid".

236. In resolution 4 (XXV), entitled "Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", the Commission on Human Rights had recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly. Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly would establish an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of one person each to be designated from among its members by the Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Ad Hoc Committee would be requested to submit proposals to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on (a) the responsibilities of the various organs and bodies in regard to combating policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and segregation in southern Africa; (b) concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations system and Member States for the widest and most effective dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, segregation and racial intolerance and the efforts of the international community to secure their elimination; (c) co-ordination of the activities undertaken in that respect by the various departments of the United Nations Secretariat in assisting the different

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/AC.7/SR.617-628; E/SR.1602.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, E/4621.

^{3/} E/SR.1597, 1598, 1600, 1601.

^{4/} E/AC.7/SR.616, 617; E/SR.1600.

^{5/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, E/4619.

^{6/} E/AC.7/SR.617-625, 627, 628; E/SR.1602.

^{7/} E/SR.1576.

organs and bodies; and (d) the machinery and methods for ensuring or contributing towards better co-ordination between the activities undertaken in regard to apartheid and racial segregation in southern Africa by the various organs and bodies of the United Nations and the other organizations in the United Nations system. Under the draft resolution, the Assembly would, further, invite the co-operation of the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and would request the Secretary-General to assist the Ad Hoc Committee in carrying out the tasks assigned to it.

237. During the debate in the Council,^{2/} it was generally recognized that the work of the various United Nations bodies concerned with the question of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa should be better co-ordinated. Some members, however, expressed the view that the task should be entrusted to an existing organ, and that the establishment of a special committee for the purpose was unnecessary. The draft resolution was amended to the effect that the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare a report on the question.

238. In resolution 1414 (XLVI), the Council, recognizing the need to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations in the United Nations system and of its organs with respect to apartheid and racial segregation in southern Africa, requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Council at its forty-eighth session a concise report containing (a) the terms of reference of the different United Nations organs currently dealing with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa, including the terms of reference of any of their subsidiary ad hoc standing committees, working groups or other bodies; (b) a brief survey of the activities so far undertaken by the different organs designed to bring about respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa; and (c) a statement of the activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO and UNESCO, in the same field. The Council invited the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report.

239. Resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission, entitled "Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa" (E/4621, chap. XVIII), consisted of five sections. In section I, the Commission reaffirmed that the practice of apartheid was a crime against humanity and that the situation in southern Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security; denounced the laws and practices instituted and imposed to oppress, dispossess and humiliate the non-white populations in southern Africa; condemned the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of apartheid in complete and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and for its continuing affront and insult to human conscience; further condemned the racist Government of the

Republic of South Africa for intensifying the policy of apartheid in Namibia, a territory under United Nations administration and illegally occupied by the Government of South Africa; deplored the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe; appealed to those States that did not maintain relations with the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and with the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to desist from entering into such relations; expressed regret at the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia were still not being observed by several Member States; and called upon all Governments that still maintained diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with those régimes to terminate such relations immediately, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

240. In section II of the resolution, the Commission expressed its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his comprehensive and objective report; endorsed his conclusions and recommendations, and invited non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious organizations, and student and other organizations to intensify their valuable efforts in mobilizing public opinion against the repressive legislation, arbitrary imprisonment and other inhuman acts of the racist Government of South Africa, the illegal racist minority régime established in Namibia and the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination. The Commission requested the Secretary-General further to intensify, through all United Nations information media, efforts to inform the peoples of southern Africa of the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, laying particular stress on the positive alternative of a multiracial society based on the principles of racial equality; and also to publish for world circulation, as an addendum to the summary of the Special Rapporteur's principal study, the part of the Special Rapporteur's report dealing with the laws and practices in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia which had come into force since the conclusion of the principal study.

241. In section III, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to keep other United Nations organs concerned with the question of eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, and the specialized agencies concerned, duly informed of the initiation and progress of investigation by the Commission on matters of gross violations of human rights in southern Africa. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council decided^{2/} to transmit the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/979 and Add.1-8) to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia and

^{2/} E/AC.7/SR.619-621; E/SR.1602.

^{2/} E/SR.1602.

the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for appropriate action. The Commission itself transmitted the report to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

242. In section IV, the Commission decided that the task of the Special Rapporteur should be continued and that he should submit a report, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with his conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session, and pay particular attention to the following: developments since the 1969 report; study, from the point of view of international penal law, of the question of apartheid, which had been declared a crime against humanity; survey of the policies and practices of racial discrimination in the African territories under Portuguese domination; and the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, calling upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to repeal and amend the laws in force in South Africa referred to in operative paragraph 1 of that resolution. The Commission appointed Mr. Horcencio J. Brillantes (Philippines) as the Special Rapporteur under resolution 5 (XXV), requested the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate, and requested the specialized agencies to co-operate with him and assist him in the performance of his functions. The Commission authorized the Special Rapporteur to consult with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia in the course of preparation of his report.

243. In section IV, the Commission also recommended to the Council that it request the General Assembly to extend the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia.

244. While the Council endorsed the request to the General Assembly to extend the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, various delegations questioned the usefulness of the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and expressed the view that the mandate might be entrusted to the Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts appointed under Commission resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV). The Council decided that no immediate action should be taken on operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of section IV of resolution 5 (XXV) until the Commission on Human Rights had had the opportunity, at its twenty-sixth session, to look at the matter again in the light of the following alternatives: either to abolish the mandate altogether; or to entrust the existing mandate to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts reappointed under resolution 21 (XXV) of the Commission.

245. In section V of resolution 5 (XXV), the Commission requested the Council to recommend to the

General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa. During the debate in the Council,^{10/} members condemned the policies of apartheid and commended the Commission for its important contribution to the work of the United Nations in the struggle against those policies. Although some members indicated that they could not support particular provisions set out in the draft resolution, there was general agreement that all necessary action should be taken to eliminate the policies of apartheid.

246. In resolution 1415 (XLVI), the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would endorse the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur; call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in a part of paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and to assist the United Nations in restoring the human rights of the inhabitants of Namibia by immediately putting an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia; and condemn that Government for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of apartheid in complete and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for its continuing affront and insult to the human conscience, for enacting the Development and Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968, and the Library Ordinance, section 19, as well as for intensifying the policy of apartheid in Namibia. Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, further, call upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to rescind immediately the "Banning Orders" issued under the Suppression of Communism Act against the opponents of apartheid; and would call upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power in Southern Rhodesia, to repeal the illegal legislation referred to in a part of paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly would, also, deplore the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe; express regret at the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia were still not being observed by several Member States, and call upon those Governments that still maintained such relations with the racist Government of South Africa and the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Assembly would, moreover, request the Secretary-General to set up a unit of the United Nations radio in Africa to produce and broadcast radio programmes to the peoples of southern Africa;

^{10/} E/AC.7/SR.619, 620, 623; E/SR.1602.

to bring to the knowledge of competent organs of the United Nations the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia (E/CN.4/979/Add.3) as soon as possible; to seek and circulate the views of Member States on the establishment of a judicial committee for Namibia; to take steps to give the widest possible publicity to the evils of those policies, to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, of the illegal and racist régime established in Namibia and of the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, through the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations as well as libraries and schools; and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular, on the action taken by the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United Kingdom to give effect to certain of the recommendations. The Assembly, finally, would urge Member States to give extensive and continuing publicity to the report of the Special Rapporteur and to the above-mentioned policies and practices through their national publicity media.

247. The Council was informed that the Commission on Human Rights had adopted two resolutions relating to the Middle East. In resolution 6 (XXV) (E/4621, chap. XVIII), the Commission, noting that the Security Council had once again expressed its concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, and had deplored the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967), and noting also resolution I adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 7 May 1968,^{11/} on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, and General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, reaffirmed the inalienable right of all the inhabitants who had left since the outbreak of hostilities to return; called upon the Government of Israel to implement immediately the United Nations resolutions to that effect; deplored Israel's continued violations of human rights in the occupied territories; called upon the Government of Israel to put an immediate end to such acts; expressed its deep concern on Israel's refusal to abide by the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; and called once again upon the Government of Israel to respect fully and apply that Convention. The Commission had set up a special Working Group of Experts composed of the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under Commission resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV), with the following mandate: (a) to investigate the allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East; (b) to receive communications, to hear witnesses and use such modalities of procedure as it might deem necessary; and (c) to report, with its conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

^{11/} See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chap. III.

248. In resolution 7 (XXV), entitled "Question of human rights arising out of hostilities in the Middle East", the Commission had made a fervent appeal to all Governments, their peoples and world public opinion to spare no efforts to ensure peaceful settlement of the conflict affecting the Middle East through respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and through implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and meanwhile to ensure in that region respect for the fundamental rights of all human beings, which would greatly contribute towards the creation of conditions for the restoration of peace.

249. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. XVIII) that the Commission on Human Rights had decided, in resolution 8 (XXV), to prepare model rules of procedure for ad hoc bodies of the United Nations entrusted with the study of particular situations alleged to reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, and that it had requested the Secretary-General to facilitate that task by submitting a draft of such rules to the Commission for consideration at its twenty-sixth session. The decision had been taken by the Commission in view of resolution X of the International Conference on Human Rights, entitled "Model rules of procedure for bodies dealing with violations of human rights",^{12/} General Assembly resolution 2442 (XXIII), in which the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned had been invited to take action, as appropriate, on the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, and the decision taken by the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session^{12/} to refer the request contained in Conference resolution X to the Commission.

250. With regard to the procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 17 (XXV), had recommended for adoption by the Council a draft resolution (E/4621, chap. XIX, draft resolution IX) which had been prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

251. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 2 (XXI), had informed the Commission and the Council of its decision, pending the decisions of the Commission and the Council on the matter, to appoint a working group, composed of three of its members, to sift, before the twenty-second session of the Sub-Commission, the communications relating to violations of human rights. It had indicated that, should a member of the working group consider that the communications disclosed a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights, the group would bring them before the Sub-Commission, which would then decide whether to draw the situations disclosed by such communications to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

252. In the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council, it was proposed that the Council should authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group consisting of not more than five of its members, with due regard to geographical

^{12/} E/SR.1576.

distribution, to meet once a year in private meetings for a period not exceeding ten days immediately before the sessions of the Sub-Commission to consider all communications, including replies of Governments received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications, together with the replies of Governments, if any, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission. The Council would decide that the Sub-Commission should, as the first stage in the implementation of the resolution, devise at its twenty-second session an appropriate procedure for dealing with the question of admissibility of communications received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967. The Council would request the Secretary-General to prepare a document on the question of admissibility of communications for the Sub-Commission's consideration at its twenty-second session, and would further request him (a) to furnish to the members of the Sub-Commission every month a list of communications prepared by him in accordance with Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) and a brief description of them, together with the text of any replies received from Governments; (b) to make available to the members of the working group at their meetings the originals of such communications listed as they might request; and (c) to circulate to the members of the Sub-Commission, in the working languages, the originals of such communications as were referred to the Sub-Commission by the working group.

253. Further, under the draft resolution, the Council would request the Sub-Commission to consider in private meetings the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group and any replies of Governments thereto, and other relevant information, with a view to determining whether to refer to the Commission on Human Rights particular situations that appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission. The Council would request the Commission, after it had examined any situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission, to determine (a) whether it required a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendation thereon to the Council in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1235 (XLII) and (b) whether it should be the subject of an investigation by the Commission. The Council would decide that, if the Commission should appoint an ad hoc committee to carry on an investigation with the consent of the State concerned, the composition of the committee would be determined by the Commission, the committee would be authorized to use such modalities of procedure as it might deem appropriate, the committee's hearings would be conducted in private meetings and all communications would be kept confidential, and the committee would report to the Commission with such observations and suggestions as it might deem appropriate. The Council would decide, finally, that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the resolution by the Sub-Commission and the Commission would remain confidential

until such time as the Commission might decide to make recommendations to the Council.

254. During the debate in the Council,^{13/} it was proposed that draft resolution IX of the Commission should be referred to Member States for study. Several members, supporting that procedural proposal, expressed the view that all Member States should be allowed sufficient time to study and comment upon draft resolution IX. While other members noted that draft resolution IX dealt with a question that had been under consideration for several years, and maintained that it included adequate safeguards to ensure objectivity in the handling of communications, they indicated that they would nevertheless support the procedural proposal.

255. By resolution 1422 (XLVI), the Council took note of draft resolution IX and, having regard to its particularly important nature, decided to transmit the draft resolution and the relevant documents to States Members of the United Nations for consideration and comment. The Secretary-General was requested to make all necessary arrangements for that purpose, and the Commission on Human Rights was invited to study the question at its twenty-sixth session as a matter of priority, in the light of the replies and observations of Member States, taking into account the debates held in the Council, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

256. The Council was informed (E/4621, chaps. IV, B, and XVIII, resolution 21 (XXV)) that the Commission on Human Rights had examined the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV) of the Commission and had, in resolution 21 (XXV), welcomed the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group and decided that it should continue to carry out its task along the lines outlined in operative paragraphs 3 (i) to (iv) of resolution 2 (XXIV) of the Commission. The Commission had further decided that the Working Group's mandate should also include (a) an inquiry into the question of capital punishment in southern Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2394 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968; (b) an inquiry into the treatment meted out to political prisoners as well as to captured freedom fighters in southern Africa; (c) an investigation into the conditions of Africans in the so-called "Transit Camps", as well as in the so-called "Native Reserves" in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; (d) a further investigation of grave manifestations of apartheid present in the situation prevailing in the Republic of South Africa, as brought out in the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/984/Add.18); and (e) an investigation of grave manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination present in the situation prevailing in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau); and that it should submit a report to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

257. During the debate in the Council,^{14/} a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.560) was submitted which con-

^{13/} E/AC.7/SR.662, 663; E/SR.1602.

^{14/} E/AC.7/SR.626; E/SR.1602.

based proposals for action by the General Assembly based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

258. The Council, in resolution 1424 (XLVI), took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, and reiterated its condemnation of every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and freedom fighters perpetrated by the Government of South Africa, the illegal South Africa régime in Namibia, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and the colonial régime in the Territories under Portuguese administration. Owing to lack of time, however, the Council decided to postpone to its forty-eighth session detailed consideration of the various recommendations for action contained in the report of the Working Group. It decided to transmit that report to the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and to the United Nations Council for Namibia for information and necessary action. The Council further decided to send the Working Group's report back to the Commission on Human Rights together with the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.7/L.560, for detailed examination. The Commission was requested to report thereon to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

B. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

259. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. V) that, in accordance with its invitation to the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1158 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, "to consider and make any further recommendations it believes desirable with a view to developing international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity", the Commission at its twenty-fifth session had studied the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity. The Commission had noted with appreciation the study prepared by the Secretary-General as regards ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of the persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto, and as regards the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes (E/CN.4/983 and Add.1-2); and had decided, in resolution 9 (XXV), to consider the question of further measures to ensure the careful investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons who had committed such crimes, and also the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, as a priority item at its twenty-sixth session. In that connexion the Commission had requested Member States that had not yet done so to submit information on those matters to the Secretary-General, and had requested all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General comments on the general observations in paragraphs 405-412 of his study.

260. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, at its forty-sixth session,^{15/} adopted resolution 1416 (XLVI), in which it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity. In the draft resolution the Council proposed that the General Assembly should call upon all the States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who had not yet been brought to trial or punished; that it should invite States concerned that have not yet signed or ratified the above-mentioned Convention to do so as soon as possible; and that it should express the hope that States that were unable to vote for the adoption of that Convention would refrain from actions running counter to its main purposes. It was further proposed in the draft resolution that the General Assembly should again call upon States that have not yet become Parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to do so as soon as possible; that it should draw attention to the special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity; that it should request all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures taken by them in implementation of the resolution; and that it should request the Secretary-General to submit a report on progress in the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

C. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities*

261. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. VIII) that the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session had in resolution 18 (XXV) taken note of the reports of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions (E/CN.4/947 and E/CN.4/976), and that it had in resolution 19 (XXV) expressed its determination to allot adequate time at future sessions to permit thorough consideration of certain important studies that had been completed by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In particular, the Commission had decided to continue and conclude its discussion and consideration of the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights and the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights at its twenty-sixth session, and to consider and give priority at the twenty-seventh session to the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, and at the twenty-

*Requires action by the General Assembly.

^{15/} E/AC.7/SR.621; E/SR.1602.

eighth session to the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock.

262. Recognizing the need for the urgent implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on measures to be taken against totalitarian ideologies such as nazism and racial intolerance, and having regard to the recommendation of the International Conference on Human Rights, in its resolution II,^{2/} that the question should be kept under continuing review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations, the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 10 (XXV), noted with satisfaction that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had decided to deal with the question of the revival of nazism in connexion with its special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres as called for by the Commission in resolution 15 (XXIV); and requested the Sub-Commission to deal, in its study of the revival of nazism, with the danger of the revival of that ideology and with the way in which it might affect the existence and safeguarding of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Commission invited the Governments of Member States and organizations possessing information on the subject to send such information to the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Sub-Commission to carry out the special study of racial discrimination early enough for it to be taken into consideration in that study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit information to the Commission on international instruments, legislation and other measures taken or envisaged, at both the national and the international level, with a view to halting racism, nazism and similar activities, such as apartheid.

263. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council in resolution 1417 (XLVI) recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance. The draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly should renew its strong condemnation of racism, nazism, apartheid and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices; urgently call upon those States concerned that had not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi, neo-nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts; call upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people, and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices; and call upon all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance. It was further proposed in the draft resolution that the General Assembly should recommend the Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United

Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries; and request States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures adopted under the resolution.

264. With regard to the protection of minorities, the Council, having noted Commission resolution 11 (XXV) on the subject, approved in resolution 1418 (XLVI) the decision taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in resolution 9 (XX) to proceed with the study of protection of minorities as envisaged therein;^{16/} authorized the Sub-Commission to designate a Special Rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission.

265. With regard to genocide, the Council, having noted Commission resolution 13 (XXV) on the subject, approved in resolution 1420 (XLVI) the decision adopted by the Sub-Commission in resolution 8 (XX) to undertake a study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide; authorized the Sub-Commission to designate from among its members a Special Rapporteur to carry out that study, and requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur and the Sub-Commission all the necessary assistance. The Council invited States parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to transmit to the Secretary-General, in time for it to be available to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-second session, information on the measures adopted to give effect to the Convention; and again called upon States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to do so as soon as possible.

D. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

266. With reference to the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the Council, having noted Commission resolution 12 (XXV) on the subject, confirmed in resolution 1419 (XLVI) the designation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of M. Mohamed Awad (United Arab Republic) as Special Rapporteur to carry out a study of the subject within the terms of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Council resolution 1330 (XLVI) of 31 May 1968. The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission, and invited the co-operation of specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status in the study to be undertaken by the Sub-Commission.

^{16/} See E/CN.4/947, para. 198.

E. Periodic reports on human rights

267. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. X) that, in accordance with the procedure established by its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session had considered periodic reports submitted by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on civil and political rights, as well as additional reports on freedom of information received after the Commission's twenty-fourth session.

268. Upon the recommendation of its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the Commission had adopted a resolution (E/4621, chap. XVIII, resolution 22 (XXV)) in which, inter alia, it had expressed the belief that the reports on civil and political rights revealed the following trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest: (a) the positive influence upon some Member States of instruments prepared under the auspices of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and of other activities of those organizations, to promote and protect the enjoyment of civil and political rights; (b) the constructive efforts in law and in practice in some States with varying systems of government, and at different stages of development, to promote the recognition and enjoyment of civil and political rights as well as the right of self-determination and the right to independence, and in particular the legislative measures and judicial decisions taken with a view to bringing national policy into line with the standards and decisions set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and various international instruments and decisions adopted by United Nations bodies; (c) the growing recognition that all peoples were equally entitled to enjoy civil and political rights and freedoms, particularly the right of self-determination and the right to independence, in conformity with the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and relevant decisions of United Nations bodies, as shown, for example, by the emergence to independence and the admission to membership in the United Nations of a number of countries during the period under review; (d) the denial of the right of self-determination and the right of independence in some parts of the world, and particularly in southern Africa; (e) the inclusion in certain new constitutions of provisions ensuring the recognition and enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms; (f) the efforts of Governments to repeal obsolete laws that no longer met modern requirements and to replace them by provisions reflecting the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and elaborated in the international instruments relating to human rights adopted by the United Nations, and the adoption by some Governments of new measures designed to protect the full recognition and enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms; (g) the difficulty in some countries of defining any necessary limitations on the exercise of civil and political rights and freedoms, as set out in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (h) the increasingly important role of the judiciary in a number of States in ensuring recognition and enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms;

(i) the growing awareness that in the modern world the enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms required the realization also of economic, social and cultural rights and that those human rights and fundamental freedoms were closely interconnected and interdependent; (j) the development or creation of new machinery in a few Member States for the better promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly in respect of women and children; and (k) the positive influence of the International Year for Human Rights in promoting awareness of human rights on the part of a larger number of people in many countries.

269. The Commission had recommended that Governments continue to intensify their efforts at the national and international levels to raise the standards of civil and political rights, to widen the participation of all elements of the population in the enjoyment of those rights, and, in general, to promote and protect those rights. It had invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, particularly the developing countries, to seek technical assistance, as required, from the available resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, or from the specialized agencies concerned, within their respective spheres of competence, in reaching solutions to their problems and difficulties in promoting and protecting civil and political rights.

270. The Commission had recommended that in 1970 the session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports be held one week immediately before the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights. It had called upon the Secretary-General to send the request for the next reports and comments to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations as soon as possible after the twenty-fifth session of the Commission with the request that they present their reports and comments on economic, social and cultural rights as soon as possible and at the latest by 30 November 1969; and to prepare his request in such a manner as to elicit concise reports presented according to paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) and the guidelines given in paragraph 1, part B, of Commission resolution 16 (XXIII).

271. The Commission had encouraged Governments, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to include in their reports and comments information relating to the guidelines described in paragraph 1, part B, of Commission resolution 16 (XXIII). It had urged Governments to include in the reports a description of the actual situation concerning the implementation of the rights and freedoms concerned, the application of measures and the operation of programmes designed to protect or advance the realization of those rights, as well as any difficulties they had encountered. It had called upon Governments to confine their periodic reports strictly to the territories under their sovereignty, and had invited all States concerned to hasten their ratifications of, or accessions to, the multilateral treaties in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

F. Question of the realization of the economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries*

272. Bearing in mind the recommendations in General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) and in particular paragraph 4 thereof, the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights and in particular resolutions XVII and XXI of 12 May 1968,^{17/} and noting resolution 14 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council at its forty-sixth session, in resolution 1421 (XLVI), urged Governments, while respecting the freedom and dignity of all individuals, to concentrate their efforts on economic and social development, in particular on ensuring the broadest possible participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and in the solution of problems of national development, on the equitable and adequate remuneration of labour and on protection against unemployment, the hazards of ill health and old age, thereby creating the material conditions that would make possible the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. It requested Governments also to give attention to the consolidation, by legislative and other means such as collective bargaining, of the economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and to the development and improvement of legal means of protecting those rights. The Secretary-General was requested urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and also to consider the use for that purpose of the advisory services in the field of human rights.

273. The Council confirmed the appointment, made by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session (E/4621, chap. XVIII, resolution 14 (XXV)), of Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran) as the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report, together with his conclusions and recommendations, on the realization—without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status—of economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the question of the role of the Commission in that respect, taking particular account of the special problems of the developing countries in that regard, for submission to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session, in 1971. Member States, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were invited to provide full co-operation to the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his task.

274. On the recommendation of the Commission (E/4621, chap. XVIII, resolution 15 (XXV)), the Council decided^{17/} to remind the General Assembly that, when formulating the development strategy for the

Second United Nations Development Decade, it should bear in mind the fact that the final object of development was to ensure the dignity of all human beings throughout the world, that is to say, the simultaneous and joint enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The Council was informed that the Commission, in resolution 15 (XXV), had urged Governments to ensure the broadest possible popular participation in their economic and social development efforts; had recommended to Governments of developing countries that, in drawing up and implementing their national development plans, they should accord balanced priority to programmes of economic development, social development and human and cultural advancement; and had urged all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take, on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, convergent measures designed to transform international relations so as to ensure an equitable international division of labour different from that existing at present and capable of furthering a rapid development of the economically backward areas, thus promoting therein the fullest enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

275. The Council was also informed of the adoption by the Commission on Human Rights of a resolution (E/4621, chap. XVIII, resolution 16 (XXV)), welcoming the decision of the General Conference of UNESCO to initiate arrangements on the occasion of the centenary of V. I. Lenin and noted the historical influence of his humanistic ideas and activity on the development and realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It requested the Chairman of the Commission to enter into consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO regarding the participation of a representative of the Commission in the symposium to be organized on the occasion of the centenary.

G. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in southern Africa*

276. The Council at its forty-sixth session considered^{18/} the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, on allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (E/4646), prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1302 (XLIV). In that resolution the Council had requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, whose mandate had been renewed by resolution 2 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights,^{19/} to examine the question of the continuing infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa and also to include in its examination the infringements of trade-union rights by the illegal South African régime in Namibia; and had further requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to carry out, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, similar examinations of the denial and infringements of trade-union rights by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

*Paragraph 274 requires action by the General Assembly.

^{17/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 11, document E/4693, para. 31 (f); and E/SR. 1602.

*Paragraph 280 requires action by the General Assembly.

^{18/} E/SR. 1597, 1598, 1600, 1601.

^{19/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. XVIII.

277. The Council also had before it the 107th report of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation concerning allegations of infringements of trade-union rights in Southern Rhodesia (E/4610), transmitted by the Director-General of the International Labour Office, and allegations of infringements of trade-union rights in South Africa received from the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (E/4613), which the Secretary-General had drawn to the Council's attention in accordance with the procedure established in Council resolution 277 (X).

278. In the debate it was pointed out that infringements of trade-union rights continued unabated in the Republic of South Africa, in the rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia and in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, and that those infringements were a direct outcome of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the racist Government of South Africa and by the illegal régimes in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. During the debate, the Council considered a proposal (E/L.1257 and E/L.1257/Rev.1), based on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. In the original version of the text it was proposed, inter alia, that the situation with regard to trade-union rights in Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese administration should be studied by the Council and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. In that connexion, some members of the Council referred to the primary responsibility of the ILO as regards trade-union rights in States members of the organization. The sponsors of the proposal and some other members, however, expressed the view that nothing in the existing interagency arrangements prevented the United Nations from considering such matters. In a revised version, which the Council adopted, the ILO was requested to prepare and forward to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the position concerning the infringements of trade-union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The Council further decided that it would transmit the report thereafter to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for possible future consideration regarding the existence of racial and other discriminatory factors in the situation pertaining to trade-unionists in the above-mentioned colonies. The representative of the ILO stated that the International Labour Office would make every effort to meet the Council's request, but that he could not be certain that the Governing Body would find it possible to transmit the report in time for consideration by the Council at the resumed forty-seventh session.

279. In resolution 1412 (XLVI), the Council noted with appreciation the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and the report of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO; and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Working Group's report. The Council once again called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to conform to the generally accepted international standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association and to implement immediately the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1302

(XLIV). The Government of the Republic of South Africa was called upon, further: (a) to repeal the Coloured Cadets Training Act, 1967; (b) to permit trade-unionists of all races without discrimination and regardless of whether they belonged to registered or non-registered organizations in South Africa to benefit from the facilities offered by the major international trade unions as regards educational and other assistance in the trade-union field; and (c) to facilitate the investigation by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the allegations that had been brought to the attention of the Council by the Secretary-General (E/4613).

280. The Council condemned the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its continuing infringement of trade-union rights in Namibia by its illegal occupation of the territory. It requested the General Assembly to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 1302 (XLIV) in Namibia, to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association, and to enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments. It requested the United Nations Council for Namibia expressly to declare applicable to that territory the international standards in trade-union rights currently in force.

281. The Council called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to intervene immediately in Southern Rhodesia with a view, inter alia, to checking further infringements of trade-union rights in that territory, and to restore the basic right of trade unions there to freedom of association. The Government of the United Kingdom was called upon, further: (a) to abolish the Emergency Powers Act, 1960, enacted by that Government, the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Acts of 1966, 1967 and 1968, the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations, 1968, and other enactments concerning trade unions by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia; (b) to repeal the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1959 and enact new legislation ensuring the free exercise of trade-union rights; (c) to guarantee full trade-union rights to the agricultural workers and domestic servants in Southern Rhodesia; (d) to ensure the right of African trade-unionists to hold meetings freely on their own premises without the need for prior authorization and without control by public authorities; and (e) to ensure that the 150 or more trade-union leaders in Southern Rhodesia held in detention by the illegal racist minority régime there should be released immediately.

282. The Council invited the major international trade-union organizations to continue and intensify their efforts on behalf of trade unions and their members in the Republic of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia, and further invited the trade unions internationals and international trade secretariats to do the same for the unions in their respective branches of industry. The international trade-union organizations were requested to cancel the affiliate status of, or refuse affiliation to, any trade-union organization the affiliate of which in South Africa supported that régime, until that régime put an end to its policy of apartheid and to its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council invited those international trade-union organizations to continue to offer members of African

and multiracial trade unions from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia the benefit of their solidarity funds, and called on trade-union movements throughout the world to intensify their propaganda and efforts for the promotion of trade-union rights without discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

283. The Council authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue its investigations into the infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, in co-operation with the Government of the United Kingdom as the administering Power and the International Labour Organisation, taking due account of the latter's primary responsibility in the matter of investigation in Southern Rhodesia. The Ad Hoc Working Group was requested to submit a preliminary report to the Council at its forty-eighth session, and a report containing conclusions and recommendations to the Council at its fiftieth session in 1971. The Council authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to follow the procedure it had adopted in the past, as well as any other established procedure necessary, in order to carry out its tasks with maximum dispatch.

284. The Council decided to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,^{20/} and recommended to the former that it include the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in its documents designed for wide informative dissemination. The Council further decided to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to the Governing Body of the ILO. The Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and the regional bodies concerned were requested to give every assistance required by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in order to carry out its mandate, and the Secretary-General was asked to provide adequate staff for that purpose. The Secretary-General was further requested to give maximum publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, the Unit on Apartheid, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, student, religious and other bodies, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of that request. The Council requested Member States to give wide publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group in their national information media.

H. Rationalization of requests for information from Member States in the field of human rights

285. At its forty-sixth session,^{21/} the Council received a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.558) concerning the rationalization of requests for information from Member States in the field of human rights, in which it was proposed that the Council should request the Secretary-General to prepare a list indicating: (a) the regular requests for information from Member States

arising from United Nations instruments and resolutions in the field of human rights; (b) the ad hoc requests made to Member States by the different United Nations organs concerned with human rights during the past two years; and (c) the extent to which Member States had been able to respond to such requests. The Secretary-General was to submit the list to the Council at its forty-eighth session, at which time the Council would consider the question of rationalizing the requests made to Member States for information and draw up recommendations for the consideration of the different organs concerned. The Council decided^{22/} to forward the draft resolution to the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, for consideration at the second part of its third session, together with the relevant records of the Council's discussion thereon. In accordance with a request made in the Committee,^{22/} a preliminary list of requests for information from Member States relating to the United Nations programme in the field of human rights (E/AC.51/L.38) was submitted to it by the Secretary-General at the first part of its third session.

286. At the forty-seventh session,^{23/} on the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4716, para. 46), the Council in resolution 1458 (XLVII), section III, called on the Commission on Human Rights to review, and in so far as possible to consolidate, the types of information being sought from Governments in the field of human rights, without in any way limiting the effective operation of the Commission. It also took note of a list of requests for information from Member States regarding the United Nations programme in the field of human rights prepared by the Secretariat and transmitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/L.38).

- I. Study of the question of education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms*

287. The Council was informed (E/4621, chap. XVIII) that the Commission on Human Rights, having noted with interest resolution XX adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968^{24/} and General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, had adopted a resolution (20 (XXV)) in which it had decided to consider, at its future sessions, the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

288. The Commission had noted with satisfaction the programmes of UNESCO on the education of youth for international understanding and the respect for human rights, as well as the corresponding

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General".

^{22/} E/AC.51/SR.216.

^{23/} E/AC.24/SR.385; E/SR.1637.

^{20/} See chapter XIII, section C.

^{21/} E/AC.7/SR.624; E/SR.1602.

activities of interest to youth that had been undertaken or were contemplated by the ILO and other specialized agencies and organizations concerned; and had requested UNESCO to submit to the Commission a report on the question. It had requested the Secretary-General to supplement the report with such other data as might enable the Commission to continue the study requested by the General Assembly; and had expressed the hope that all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies would submit to the Secretary-General reports and information on action taken by them to ensure that youth should be educated in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and be given the opportunity to play its part in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Commission, further, had invited the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women to relevant parts of the documentation prepared in accordance with its resolution 20 (XXV), so that it might at its twenty-third session have at its disposal the reports of non-governmental women's organizations on their efforts to promote the philosophy of human rights in the consciousness of youth.

289. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council decided at its forty-sixth session^{24/} to consider, in the exercise of the co-ordinating functions assigned to it by the Charter and taking into account the prerogatives of the various intergovernmental organizations, how the activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations relating to the education of youth in the respect of human rights could best be co-ordinated with other activities of those bodies designed to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of youth.

J. Other decisions of the Council

290. In addition to the decisions relating to human rights matters referred to above, the Council at its forty-sixth session decided: (a) to maintain Council resolutions 1156 (XLI) and 1165 (XLI) in so far as those resolutions authorized the Commission on Human Rights to continue to meet annually for a period of not less than four and not more than six weeks; (b) to maintain Council resolution 502 A (XVI), which provided that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should meet at least once a year for three weeks; (c) to take all necessary measures to enable the Commission on Human Rights to hold its session later in the year than was then the case in order to make possible the preparation and distribution of documentation in sufficient time for its adequate study, and to adjust accordingly the dates of the sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and (d) to maintain summary records of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967.^{24/}

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K. Status of Women

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

291. The Council was informed that the Commission on the Status of Women, when considering the political rights of women at its twenty-second session (E/4619^{25/} chap. II), had had before it the first of a new series of reports, prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1132 (XLI) and circulated to both the General Assembly and the Commission, containing information on relevant constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments and on the implementation of the 1952 Convention on Political Rights of Women (A/7197). The Commission had also considered the first of a new series of reports on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories (E/CN.6/509), prepared at the Commission's request,^{25/} and based on information received from the Governments concerned and on relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women (E/CN.6/L.551) were also brought to the Commission's attention.

292. Members of the Council noted that, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report on political rights of women (A/7197), the principle of equality for men and women in that field had been incorporated in the legislation of most countries. It was observed, however, that there still existed a wide discrepancy between the *de jure* and the *de facto* situations. Some representatives expressed the view that, while the importance of the exercise of political rights by women could not be minimized, the existing circumstances called for a greater concentration of the Commission's efforts on increasing the participation of women in the economic and social fields. Some representatives also emphasized the importance of education in encouraging women to play a greater role in those fields, recognizing the usefulness, in that connexion, of seminars such as the one held at Accra, Ghana, in 1968 on civic and political education of women.

293. The Council noted that the Commission had decided, in resolution 1 (XXII) (E/4619, chaps. II and XVI), to invite Governments of Member States to provide in their future reports on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women, fuller information, including statistical data, and information on the percentage of women elected to the national Parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts. With respect to the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Commission, in resolution 2 (XXII) (E/4619, chaps. II and XVI), had requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit biennial reports to it on that question, and to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

^{24/} See also chapter XIV, section B.

^{25/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XVIII, resolution I (XXI).

under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in arranging for women from such Territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere.

INFLUENCE OF ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS ON THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

294. The Council was informed (E/4619, chap. III) that in the Commission several representatives had questioned the Commission's competence to discuss the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, which had been included in the agenda for the first time at the twenty-second session, on the grounds that the matter was under consideration by other United Nations organs and did not affect women alone. Others, however, maintained that the item was of great importance for the fuller participation of women in economic and social development, and that it therefore came within the scope of the Commission's work.

295. The Council's attention was drawn to resolution 3 (XXII) (E/4619, chaps. II and XVI) in which the Commission had requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to devote a part of the report that it would present to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2425 (XXIII) to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, in order that the study might be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session.^{26/}

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY OR WAR-TIME, FIGHTING FOR PEACE, NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

296. The Council noted that, in the Commission, when the question of the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence had been considered for the first time at the Commission's twenty-second session (see E/4619, chap. IV), a number of representatives had expressed the view that the Commission, which had until then been primarily concerned with the status of women under normal peaceful conditions, should also be involved in protecting the rights of women in emergency or war-time situations.

297. The Council was further informed that the Commission had adopted resolution 4 (XXII) (see E/4619, chap. XVI) in which it had taken note, in operative paragraph 1, of resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and by the General Assembly concerning respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories and in armed conflicts, and had expressed the hope that women in increasing numbers would be consulted or sent on missions by the International Committee of

the Red Cross in occupied territories and in territories ravaged by war or struck by natural disasters; had solemnly appealed to all women throughout the world to make every effort to contribute, in their families and in their communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts; had recommended that the protection of women and children against inhuman practices in time of armed conflicts or occupation should more than ever received the attention of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, which should render greater assistance to them and to women and children in territories struck by natural disasters; and had requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report, based in particular on information in United Nations official documents and in the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, on the conditions of women and children in the territories mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

298. In pursuance of Council resolution 1325 (XLIV), the Secretary-General had prepared and submitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session the first report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/517), which contained an analysis of replies received from twenty-four Governments, two specialized agencies and sixteen non-governmental organizations.

299. Both in the Commission (see E/4619, chap. V) and in the Council,^{27/} representatives emphasized the importance of the Declaration, which set international standards for Governments to follow. It was observed, however, that in spite of the general acceptance of the principles of the Declaration, which were already embodied in the legislation of many countries, the implementation of the principles was far from being a reality, and there were still many practices that were discriminatory against women. It was felt that the application in fact of the rights already acquired by women was the crucial issue at the current time, and that the Commission on the Status of Women should concentrate its future work on that subject and continue to give high priority to the implementation of the Declaration. Some representatives indicated that, in order to expedite the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure the full application of the principle of equal rights, it was necessary to proceed without delay to the drafting of an international convention. Others were not in favour of drafting a convention since they felt that there already existed a number of relevant international instruments of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies. It was also said that recognition of economic and social rights and of civil and political rights could not be achieved at the same pace and it would therefore be difficult to implement a convention covering both

^{26/} See chapter XIII, section C.

^{27/} E/AC.7/SR.616.

categories of rights. Council members agreed, however, that in order to achieve the goals aimed at in the Declaration, the widest publicity needed to be given to it by all available means; in this connexion the importance of translating the text into local languages and of using audio-visual material to disseminate its contents was stressed in particular.

300. The Council was informed that in resolution 5 (XXII) (E/4619, chap. XVI) the Commission had emphasized that the implementation of the Declaration should form an integral part of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, and it had invited Governments to continue considering the possibility of revising their legislation in the light of the principles of the Declaration. In the same resolution the Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to invite those Governments that had not yet done so to furnish information on its implementation, and to submit all the replies received to the Commission at its twenty-third session.

UNIFIED LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE IN THAT FIELD

301. The Council's attention was drawn to the documentation before the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the question of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in that field, including in particular: resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights; an analysis of replies received from sixty-five Governments and sixteen non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6); and two reports on the participation of women in community development (E/CN.6/473; E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2).

302. Representatives at the Council shared the Commission's views (see E/4619, chap. VI) regarding the importance of the question and the need to continue to give priority to the establishment of a unified long-term programme. Some representatives expressed the view that any such programme should be an integral part of general development programmes and be incorporated in the national development plans of the countries concerned. A number welcomed the endorsement by the Commission of the recommendations contained in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights,¹¹ which gave guidelines for the development of such a programme. The Council also noted that the Commission intended that the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should constitute an integral part of the long-term programme.

303. The Council was further informed that the Commission had adopted four resolutions on the question (E/4619, chap. XVI). In resolution 7 (XXII) it had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing revised reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries, and on the participation of women in community development in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities.

304. In resolution 6 (XXII), entitled "Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community", the Commission had, *inter alia*, called upon the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Member States which had established a women's service, as a means of promoting the participation of women in national development, to submit information on their experience in that respect and to prepare a report based on the information received, for submission to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-third session.

305. As regards the participation of women in community development, the Commission had adopted resolution 8 (XXII), calling for further study of the subject and recommending that a seminar or series of seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights or other technical co-operation programmes should be organized on community development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status. The Commission had also requested the Secretary-General to consider initiating a series of case studies in selected countries with the same object. Finally, the Commission had recommended to Member States that they furnish the Secretary-General with any additional information they might have concerning specific programmes or projects in the field of community development in which women played an effective role.

306. With respect to the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, in resolution 9 (XXII), in addition to endorsing the recommendations contained in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights, and stressing certain points to be considered in the elaboration of a long-term programme, the Commission had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and UNICEF, and in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to prepare a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women, within the framework of technical co-operation programmes, including the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, taking due account of projects already initiated, and to submit the programme to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-third session. The Commission had also expressed the hope that, especially during the Second Development Decade, Member States would take fully into account the importance of the full participation of women, as well as men, in various national development plans, when formulating their requests for assistance and in approving the technical co-operation programme concerned in the appropriate organs.

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

307. The Council noted (see E/4619, chap. VIII) that, when dealing with economic rights and opportunities for women, the Commission had considered two reports by the ILO, one on its activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/518) and the second on equal pay for work of equal value (E/CN.6/519).

308. During the discussion of the item, representatives in both the Commission and the Council expressed their appreciation to the ILO for the interest it had taken, during the fifty years of its existence, in the problems of women workers and in employment opportunities for women. Some representatives also noted the fact that women, in general, predominated in the less skilled and lower-paid jobs, and rarely attained the most responsible positions in industry, banking or the scientific professions, thus preventing society from benefiting from the services of qualified women. The need for universal recognition of the right of women to work and to receive equal pay was emphasized. It was observed, however, that the situation varied greatly from country to country, and that while, in some, women were still fighting to obtain equal pay for equal work, in others, having achieved a basic degree of equality in the economic field, women sometimes appeared to want special benefits which they were claiming on the grounds of their family responsibilities. Representatives in both organs emphasized that in the economic field the principle of equality should be strictly applied, and that that meant the elimination of preferential treatment for women; it was also said that if any special measures were to be extended to women workers they could only be justified on the basis of protecting maternity.

309. The Council was informed that the Commission had adopted three resolutions relating to economic rights (see E/4619, chaps. XIII and XVI), one of which was recommended for adoption by the Council itself (see paragraph 310 below). In its resolution 12 (XXII) the Commission had expressed the hope that Member States that had not already done so would ratify certain ILO conventions and apply them in law and in fact, and that the ILO would continue its work for the progress of women workers and the protection of their rights, review the standards for their protection with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men, and take the needs of adult workers of both sexes into consideration in its research and standard-setting work, and that it would dissociate those activities from its work for certain categories, such as children or handicapped persons who required special consideration. The Commission had further expressed the hope that the possibility would be explored of organizing an international exchange of experience and methods, with a view to encouraging the greater and more effective participation of women in development through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment; and that States members of the ILO, and employers' and workers' organizations, would ensure the participation of more women in meetings and conferences organized by the ILO, and that more women would be called upon to fill positions at all levels of the organization. In its resolution 13 (XXII), the Commission had expressed the hope that the ILO would find it possible to organize regional seminars on the role of handicrafts in the developing economies of the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, with a view to ensuring greater participation of women in the economic development of those States.

310. The Council, in resolution 1394 (XLVI), endorsed, with some minor changes, the Commission's

recommendations relating to the participation of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress (E/4619, chap. XVII, draft resolution I). In six operative paragraphs, it addressed recommendations to Member States and the specialized agencies concerned, stressing in particular the importance of vocational training and vocational guidance for women. It was suggested that in the plans and objectives for the Second Development Decade, International Education Year and the long-term ILO programme for the development and utilization of human resources, increasing attention should be given to the integration of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

311. The Council was informed (see E/4619, chap. IX) that the Commission had considered the first of a series of reports (E/CN.6/510 and Add.1 and Amend.1-2) of Governments on the implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages contained in resolution 2018 (XX) of the General Assembly. The information received related to the measures taken to bring the Recommendation of 1965 before the authority or authorities competent to enact legislation or to take other action; and to the law and practice of the reporting Governments with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation. In accordance with the terms of the Recommendation, the next reports would be submitted at intervals of five years.

312. Representatives in the Council, as well as in the Commission, expressed satisfaction at the fact that, according to the information furnished, a number of Governments had taken measures to change legislation that was not in accordance with the principles of the Recommendation. At the same time, several representatives expressed regret at the small number of Governments that had become parties to the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, noting that, as at 1 May 1969, the total number was nineteen. Some representatives pointed out certain constitutional difficulties in the way of their Governments' ratification or accession to such an international instrument. After an exchange of views regarding the need to maintain the number of States parties in the last preambular paragraph of a draft resolution submitted to the Council by the Commission (E/4619, chap. XVII, draft resolution II), it was agreed that by including the figure the Council would endorse the Commission's wish to give publicity to the fact that only a small number of States had as yet become parties to the Convention, with a view to encouraging more ratifications or accessions.

313. In resolution 1395 (XLVI), the Council invited Member States to submit information on their laws and practices relating to the Recommendation, and invited those that had not already done so to review their laws and practices in accordance with the principles set forth in the Recommendation and in the Convention. The Council further recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members

of the specialized agencies that had not already done so should ratify or accede to the Convention.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

314. In relation to the access of women to education, the Commission at its twenty-second session had considered two reports by UNESCO: one on its activities of special interest to women, covering the period 1967-1969 (E/CN.6/520), and a second report on co-education (E/CN.6/521), which was a summary of a full report on the subject that the Commission had decided to consider at its twenty-third session (see E/4619, chap. X). Representatives in both organs emphasized the important role of education in enabling women to prepare themselves for their responsibilities and to acquire the necessary skills to equip them to participate fully in social and economic life. Mention was also made of the fact that although there was usually no distinction between men and women in constitutional and other legal provisions concerning the right to education, the exercise of that right in practice was very often curtailed in the case of women for various reasons, including lack of adequate educational facilities.

315. The Commission had recommended (E/4619, chap. XVII, draft resolution III) and the Council endorsed with some drafting changes, a resolution (1396 (XLVI)) stressing the essential role of education, science and culture in the advancement of women, and noting with appreciation the long-term programme of UNESCO in that field. The Council also addressed a number of recommendations to Member States, including one by which Governments, when formulating requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, were asked to give priority to projects concerning equal access of women and girls to education. The Council invited UNESCO to seek the means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned and in co-ordination with the United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK, CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION, ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES, AND PERIODICITY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

316. In response to the requests of various United Nations organs, and in particular of the Council itself in resolution 1367 (XLV), the Commission, at its twenty-second session, considered the question of dispensing with summary records and the question of establishing priorities in its work programme. It also adopted a resolution relating to the pattern of conferences, in which it requested the Council to continue for the time being to convene annual meetings of the Commission, preferably three months after the General Assembly, and to schedule a meeting in 1970 (E/4619, chaps. VII and XVI, resolution 10 (XXII)).^{28/}

317. During the debate in the Council, several representatives expressed their regret that, owing to

lack of time, the Commission had not been able fully to accomplish the mandate given to it regarding the establishment of priorities and the preparation of a five-year programme. The view was expressed that the Commission should attempt to reduce its agenda so as to study questions in greater depth. Some representatives were of the opinion that perhaps longer and less frequent sessions would enhance the efficiency of the Commission's work. Others, however, were in favour of maintaining the existing pattern of annual meetings, arguing that the Commission had much work to do, especially regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the elaboration of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

COMMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

318. The Council was further informed that reports and information received relating to civil and political rights under its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) had also been considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session (E/4619, chap. XII).^{29/} but the Commission had been able to devote only very little time to the item. It had been observed, however, that inadequate coverage had been given in the reports before it to the civil and political rights of women.

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L. Advisory services in the field of human rights

319. The Council, at its forty-sixth session, considered^{30/} a report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4637). The Council also had before it the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session (E/4619).^{31/} Owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights had been unable to consider the item on advisory services at its twenty-fifth session.

320. In his report on advisory services, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to a report that he had submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session (E/CN.4/995-E/CN.6/522) setting out the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights, of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions and of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session bearing on the advisory services programme. The arrangements for the 1969 advisory services programme were also outlined in the report.

321. In his report the Secretary-General had informed the two commissions of the recommendation adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its seventh session, in

^{28/} See also chapter XIV, sections B and C.

^{29/} See also section E above.

^{30/} E/AC.7/SR.617-625, 627, 628; E/SR.1602.

^{31/} See also section K above.

January 1969, under which the current system of separate section appropriations under part V of the regular budget would be replaced by a system in which there would be a single section composed of six chapters reflecting targets to be applied to the major fields of activity; the chapters included one on advisory services in human rights. The procedure would further provide that the Secretary-General should frame his annual budget estimates for part V, taking into account the expressed needs of the developing countries and regions, together with the recommendations of the various programme-formulating bodies of the United Nations.

322. The Council's attention was drawn to resolutions 14 (XXV), 20 (XXV) and 22 (XXV) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621, chaps. XVIII and XIX), and to resolutions 2 (XXII), 7 (XXII), 8 (XXII) and 9 (XXII) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4619, chap. XVI). On the basis of the draft resolution contained in resolution 14 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council adopted resolution 1421 (XLVI), in paragraph 3 of which it requested the Secretary-General urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and also to consider the use for that purpose of the advisory services in the field of human rights.

323. The Council was also informed that in resolution 20 (XXV), the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, had expressed the hope that, in co-operation with interested Governments, the Secretary-General would organize, as requested by the General Assembly, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders and members of youth organizations, on the question of the education of youth with a view to the strengthening of its respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In resolution 22 (XXV), on periodic reports on human rights, the Commission, inter alia, had invited States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, particularly the developing countries, to seek technical assistance, as required, from the available resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, or from the specialized agencies concerned, within their respective spheres of competence, in reaching solutions to their problems and difficulties in promoting and protecting civil and political rights.

324. In resolution 2 (XXII), on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Commission on the Status of Women, inter alia, had requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women

and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in arranging for women from such territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere. In resolution 7 (XXII), that Commission had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing revised reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries and on the participation of women in community development in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities. In resolution 8 (XXII) on the participation of women in community development, the Commission had recommended that a series of seminars, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and other technical co-operation programmes, should be organized in co-operation with the Division of Social Development and specialized bodies of the United Nations on the topic of community development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status. The Commission had further recommended that Member States should request the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to include an increasing number of projects which would have for their combined aim the advancement of the status of women and their increased participation in national development, through programmes such as community development. In resolution 9 (XXII), on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in that field, the Commission had requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and UNICEF and in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to prepare a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women within the framework of technical co-operation programmes, including the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, taking due account of projects already initiated under such programmes, and to submit it to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-third session.

325. Several members of the Council expressed satisfaction with the 1969 programme of advisory services, and noted with satisfaction that three seminars were to be held under the programme in 1970. The hope was expressed by one member that the General Assembly would seriously consider increasing the allocation for the regular programme of technical co-operation in the United Nations budget.

326. The Council took note^{32/} of the reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4637 and E/CN.4/995).

^{32/} E/SR.1602.

Chapter X

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT*

A. United Nations Development Programme**

327. Introducing^{1/} the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its seventh session held from 9 to 23 January 1969 (E/4609)^{2/} and on its eighth session held from 16 June to 2 July 1969 (E/4706)^{3/} to the Council at its forty-seventh session, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports of the UNDP brought up to date the account of the achievements of the United Nations Development Programme as a whole.

328. Approximately \$210 million, including agency overhead costs, had been provided by the UNDP for the implementation of technical co-operation activities in over 120 developing countries in 1968. The participating Governments had provided an almost equal amount of support in the form of cash contributions and the estimated cost of counterpart personnel, buildings and services. With those combined resources, field work had been carried forward on some 3,400 projects, including 2,814 technical assistance undertakings. In the Special Fund component, 595 major projects had been in the process of implementation during 1968. As of 31 May 1969, 248 projects had been completed since 1959, 589 were in the course of execution, and 188 were being prepared for the initiation of field-work. The 1968 expenditures on projects in the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components had provided 8,200 experts, including 1,000 persons from consulting firms and organizations. About one fifth of the experts were nationals of sixty-six developing countries receiving UNDP assistance. Approximately \$25 million had been spent on project equipment procured from no fewer than 100 countries. Some 8,000 fellowships had been provided during the year, mainly under the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP.

329. The two programmes of projects approved by the Governing Council in January and June 1969 represented a very substantial new commitment of international resources to the pre-investment and technical assistance projects. Those two programmes included 156 new major pre-investment projects and supplementary financing for twenty-four existing undertakings in the Special Fund component, estimated to cost on completion some \$329 million. In addition, the Governing Council had earmarked approximately

\$79 million for projects under the Technical Assistance component for 1969. It had further approved the distribution of estimated resources of about \$85 million for technical assistance activities for 1970. Pre-investment projects supported by the UNDP had directly or indirectly stimulated investment commitments exceeding \$3,000 million. As regards the results achieved by the UNDP in education and training, it was estimated that more than 300,000 persons in the developing countries had been able to upgrade their technical and professional skills.

330. The Assistant Administrator then referred to the main policy decisions and conclusions reached by the Governing Council during 1969, especially concerning the implementation of programming procedures which would facilitate the planning of assistance on a regional and interregional basis; the increase of the Revolving Fund from \$8.5 million to \$12 million and the arrangements for administering the Fund as an entity without subdividing it into designated amounts for specified purposes; the activities in basic research, on an experimental basis, particularly in agriculture; the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which had been entrusted to the UNDP; the increase in the volume of assistance provided for industry; the need for increasing the association of the UNDP with bilateral and other multilateral sources of technical co-operation on specific programmes and projects in developing countries, with a view to obtaining the best possible results from all sources.

331. The Assistant Administrator recalled that the Governing Council had reaffirmed its earlier decision to proceed as soon as possible with the operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and had agreed that, as an interim measure, one way of utilizing resources would be to make available, for UNDP-assisted projects, equipment provided by contributing countries against their pledges to the Fund.

332. The Assistant Administrator indicated that the final report on the study of the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded development programme and on the changes that might be needed in the system to carry out a larger programme would be circulated at the beginning of December 1969 and that the Governing Council had decided to undertake a preliminary review of the report at its ninth session in January 1970 and to convene a special session in March 1970 for substantive consideration of the report.

333. Regarding the Governing Council's decision on the role of the UNDP in the forthcoming Second Development Decade, he referred to the fact that members of the Council generally endorsed the views of the Administrator that the primary role of the

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

**This section covers also the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the subject of an item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1618.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4609.

^{3/} Ibid., E/4706.

UNDP should be that of an instrument for assisting in the implementation of the international development strategy.

334. Referring to the current level of contributions pledged for 1969, which amounted to \$196 million, the Assistant Administrator stated that there was reason to believe that resources would be substantially increased for 1970.

335. In the ensuing discussion in the Council,^{4/} representatives expressed their full and confident support for the Programme. As the statement of the Assistant Administrator had demonstrated, the UNDP had the capacity to assess its own performance and the imagination to meet the demands of the 1970s, and was therefore most relevant to the international requirements for economic development. Through its facilities it was in a unique position to carry out effective co-ordination at the field level, an important practical factor for the success of the Second Development Decade.

336. Members of the Council expressed approval of the new arrangements for the regional and inter-regional technical projects, and voiced their confidence that the streamlining of the Revolving Fund would enhance the efficiency of the Programme in general. The proposal that a small proportion of the programme funds should be devoted to basic agricultural research was well received, particularly in connexion with the development of high-yielding variations of wheat and rice. The Programme was praised for contributing substantially to the identification of the natural resources of the developing countries and to the preparation of projections for future development on the basis of modern science and technology. The UNDP could play a major role in infrastructure development, and its assistance was welcome in the development of transport and communications, hydro-power, geothermal energy projects and river-basin development. The UNDP was commended for its efforts to extend the scope of its activities to new areas of vital importance to the developing countries. The "capacity study", which was praised as a further step in that direction, would offer a unique opportunity to undertake basic reforms and radical changes if such were necessary to increase the efficiency of the Programme; it should provide a blue-print for the organization needed to attain the objectives of the Second Development Decade. One member expressed his satisfaction at the decision of the UNDP to help the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in his work for African refugees. In matters of family planning, some members welcomed the agreement reached between the Secretary-General and the Administrator, which entrusted the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Administrator. Some members stressed that projects in that field should be launched only at the request of the recipient country and should, when possible, be entrusted to WHO. The UNDP was encouraged to expand its activities in connexion with tourism, where judicious investment would lead to a rapid increase in foreign currency earnings. Some concern was again expressed with respect to the delivery rate of the UNDP assistance, and reference

was made in that connexion to difficulties arising from the recruitment of experts. One member felt that greater attention should be given to the recruitment of experts from developing countries. Closely associated with the success of the Programme was the idea of establishing an international corps of volunteers for development, which would also tap the reservoir of energy and the talent of youth.^{5/} Several members stated that the Programme was at the very heart of the development assistance activities carried out by the United Nations family and that it was in a position to ensure effective co-ordination at the field level and to integrate the efforts made towards development; for that reason, they favoured the strengthening of the role of the UNDP Resident Representatives. One member stressed that the UNDP was also an element of co-operation and co-ordination at the international level, particularly in relation to bilateral assistance, which significantly increased the resources available under the Programme.

337. With reference to the resources of the UNDP, one member stated that the number of requests received was evidence of the enormous efforts that the developing countries were making to overcome their economic backwardness and of the increased capacity of those countries to absorb financial resources; it was therefore imperative, if those requests were to be met, that voluntary contributions to the UNDP, particularly from the advanced countries, should be expanded considerably. Some members thought that the UNDP activities relating to public administration should be increased. One member also reiterated his view that the UNDP office at Geneva should be reinforced through the transfer to Geneva of Headquarters staff concerned with the implementation of the Programme. Another member requested that supplementary information be provided by the Administrator as to whether recipient countries were satisfied with the assistance received; the provision of such information would permit a better evaluation of the current work and would be helpful for the future.

338. The representatives of a number of developing countries expressed their gratitude to the Administrator for the substantial progress made in exploring the prospects of making the United Nations Capital Development Fund operational at an early date. The hope was expressed that the Administrator would make suggestions with a view to preserving the multi-lateral character of the Fund; the interim measure recommended by the Administrator and approved by the Governing Council for the utilization of the limited resources currently available was welcomed. An appeal was made to all countries, particularly advanced countries, to contribute to the UNCDF.

339. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council on its seventh and eighth sessions (resolution 1431 (XLVII)). It also approved (resolution 1432 (XLVII)) the recommendations of the Governing Council concerning the procedures for implementation of new arrangements for regional and interregional projects under the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP. It recommended to the General Assembly for

^{4/} E/SR.1618-1621, 1623.

^{5/} See section B below.

adoption a draft resolution by which it would approve the revised programming procedures.

B. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

340. In the course of its consideration^{6/} of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its seventh and eighth sessions (E/4609 and E/4706),^{7/} the Economic and Social Council gave its attention to chapters VI and IX of the respective reports, which dealt with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

341. At the seventh session the Secretary-General had submitted a report (DP/RP/6 and Add.1) on the purposes and objectives of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation and its relationship to the programmes of the UNDP, together with his recommendations. He had noted that the regular programme was the main source for financing technical assistance projects in the field of social development and public administration as well as for financing technical assistance projects carried out at the inter-regional, regional and subregional levels. It also financed the greater part of the technical co-operation activities in the field of narcotic drugs control and advisory services in the field of human rights.

342. The Secretary-General had noted in his report that because of its flexibility, the regular programme of technical co-operation was especially suited to provide assistance, at the request of Governments, in those areas which had been less favoured in other technical co-operation programmes but which were vital to development; to pay relatively more attention to the least developed of the developing countries; to launch short-term missions promptly to meet emergencies or to prepare new projects, many of which were to be undertaken under the Technical Assistance or Special Fund components of the UNDP; to introduce and test new approaches and techniques of technical assistance, for example, programming missions which assisted requesting Governments in planning their total technical assistance requirements in relation to their development targets; and to translate the policy recommendations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies into tangible operations in a more immediate and direct manner.

343. In view of those special qualities of the regular programme, the Secretary-General had recommended that the programme should be directed primarily towards those activities for which it was particularly suited: to assist Governments in over-all economic and social planning and policy; to enhance the range and availability of technical assistance in those fields of activity considered by the international community and its policy-making bodies to be of high priority, as well as in those vital areas relating to general governmental functions which had been less favoured in other programmes of technical assistance, such as development planning and policy, social

development and public administration; to meet many of the short-term needs for assistance requested by Governments to deal with unforeseen needs and emergencies, the preparation of long-term projects or the evaluation and follow-up of completed projects; to strengthen training activities, particularly by promoting intensive training courses in subjects of high priority; and to provide the United Nations substantive offices, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with the means to carry out many of their operational responsibilities in such areas as economic and social integration, international trade and industrialization, as well as to permit them to play an active role in providing assistance at the country level, particularly through interregional and regional advisers.

344. At the eighth session of the Governing Council, the Secretary-General had submitted his annual statement (DP/RP/7 and Add.1), summarizing the main developments and presenting statistical data relating to United Nations technical co-operation activities during 1968. He had also submitted the details of the United Nations regular programme proposals for 1970 (DP/RP/7/Add.2), exclusive of those in the field of industrial development, to be financed from the United Nations budget; the related request for Part V (Technical programmes) of the 1970 budget estimates (DP/RP/7/Add.3); reports on programme recommendations arising from committees and commissions of the Economic and Social Council and actions taken by other United Nations bodies which could affect the use of technical assistance resources (DP/RP/7/Add.4 and 6); and an information paper on actions taken by the Industrial Development Board at its third session (DP/RP/7/Add.5).

345. In connexion with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII), on human resources for development, that the Economic and Social Council should study "the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development and ... include in its annual report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, if possible, appropriate conclusions and recommendations deriving from its study", the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4663) presenting some background information for a discussion of the utilization of volunteers within the United Nations system and indicating some of the considerations which the Council might wish to have in mind in determining its response to the request of the General Assembly. Attention was also drawn to the report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to review technical co-operation activities in social development (E/CN.5/432), in which it was recommended, *inter alia*, that the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system should include the possibility of utilizing volunteers. The Secretary-General's note also dealt with basic assumptions concerning the use of volunteers, expressions of interest in utilizing such services, interpretations of the phrase "an international corps of volunteers for development", the cost and the financing of an international volunteer corps, and the timing for the possible establishment of such a corps.

^{6/} E/SR.1617, 1619, 1621.

^{7/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4609 and E/4706.

346. During the general discussion, at the seventh session, of the Secretary-General's report on the purposes and objectives of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation and its relationship to the programmes of the UNDP, a majority of the members of the Governing Council had recognized the importance of the regular programme and noted its role in the financing of projects carried out at the interregional, regional and subregional levels, in support of United Nations efforts to promote global economic and social development and regional co-operation. The useful role played by interregional and regional advisers in providing short-term assistance to individual countries and in promoting regional co-operation and other United Nations policies had also been noted. The flexibility of the regular programme, which enabled it to respond promptly to new requests for assistance, and the use of its funds as "seed money" in the initiation of new projects of relatively short duration which would ultimately be financed from the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP, had been noted. Some members had indicated that they had not been entirely convinced by the arguments put forward in support of the special characteristics of the regular programme such as flexibility, speed of action, and the priority which it gave to countries and sectors less favoured by other programmes. While noting its unique qualities, they had felt that its activities must be reviewed in the context of the UNDP, in the light of the conclusions of the "capacity study" and those of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning the possible merger of the two programmes; they further doubted whether the rationale for establishing priorities under the United Nations regular programme was different from that for establishing priorities under the UNDP. A few members restated their basic position that all technical co-operation activities should be financed from voluntary sources and should not be a charge against the United Nations budget. Several members had commented on the level of appropriations for the regular programme in the United Nations budget, stressing the fact that newly independent countries required every possible assistance in order to be brought into the mainstream of multilateral technical co-operation actions. They had therefore felt that that fact justified an increase in the resources for the regular programme.

347. The Governing Council had noted that, in his report, the Secretary-General had made several proposals with respect to programming and budgetary procedures designed to facilitate the arrangements for review and approval of the United Nations regular programme. They had received general approval from most of the members who had participated in the discussion. It was felt that they represented a practical solution to the problem of the necessity of continually improving the services provided to developing countries, and increased the flexibility of the regular programme. It was assumed that the Secretary-General would carry out his co-ordination responsibilities in a manner which would ensure the most effective and efficient use of the resources, taking into account the views of the programme-formulating bodies.

348. The Governing Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations regular programme and the views expressed by members of the Council during the discussion. It had endorsed his recommendations regarding the future character and role of the regular programme and had stressed the importance of ensuring that its resources should fulfil, to the extent possible, requests for assistance from Governments for which the programme was particularly suited. The Governing Council had recommended that the Economic and Social Council should propose to the General Assembly that it adopt programming and budgetary procedures for Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget by which (a) the Secretary-General would frame his annual budget estimates for Part V, taking into account the expressed needs of the developing countries and regions together with the recommendations of the various programme-formulating bodies of the United Nations, including the Governing Council and the Industrial Development Board; (b) the current system of separate section appropriations requested under Part V would be replaced by chapters reflecting targets to be applied to the major fields of activity: economic development, industrial development, social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control; (c) the Secretary-General would approve individual projects based on government requests to be financed under the regular programme; (d) annual reports on the programme and projects implemented would be submitted as appropriate to the Governing Council and the Industrial Development Board.

349. During the eighth session of the Governing Council there had been a general expression of appreciation of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. Although most members had continued to favour the retention of the regular programme under the regular budget of the United Nations, some members had restated their position that technical assistance activities should not be financed through the assessed budget but through voluntary contributions. A number of members had expressed disappointment over the action taken by the Industrial Development Board at its third session to recommend the continuation of a separate section under Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget for industrial development, which was contrary to the recommendation made by the Governing Council at its seventh session. It had been recognized that the issue would need to be resolved by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Many members had mentioned favourably the increase in activities in the fields of social development and public administration and had expressed the hope that the upward trend would continue. It had also been stated that it would be desirable to increase the resources available under Part V of the budget.

350. The Governing Council had taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/7 and addenda) and of the views expressed by the members of the Council during the discussion. It had approved the portion of the regular programme for 1970 set out in the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/7/Add.2) and had recommended a level of appropriation

of \$5,408,600 and invited the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the action taken by the Industrial Development Board at its third session to recommend retention of a separate section under Part V of the United Nations budget for industrial development valued at \$1.5 million for 1970. The Governing Council had also recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council whereby the foregoing action of the Governing Council would be endorsed and the Economic and Social Council would recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session that it take the necessary budgetary action for 1970.

351. Speaking on the United Nations operational programmes before the Economic and Social Council, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation stated that the documentation before the Council reviewed United Nations activities under the regular programme of technical co-operation, that is, the programme carried out under the assessed budget of the United Nations, and as a Participating and Executing Agency of the UNDP. He called attention to the note (E/4663) which the Secretary-General had submitted to assist the Council in its consideration of General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII), in which the Assembly had called upon the Council to consider the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development. The Commissioner reminded the Council of the policy guidelines for the regular programme (E/4608, part two, chap. IV), which had been endorsed by the Governing Council of the UNDP, and which would make it possible for the regular programme to be directed primarily towards those activities for which it was particularly suited. He referred also to the several changes recommended in the programming and budgeting procedures for the regular programme, which would facilitate the arrangements for its review and approval. Those changes, which had been endorsed by the Governing Council, were before the Economic and Social Council for consideration. He recalled that one of the proposed changes related to the substitution of a more flexible chapter approach rather than a section approach to appropriations under Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations regular budget. As the Industrial Development Board at its third session had recommended the retention of a separate section in Part V of the regular budget for industrial development, the Commissioner indicated that the question would need to be resolved by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session; a draft resolution on the matter is before the Council for submission to the Assembly.

352. The Commissioner noted that programme obligations for 1968 totalled \$46.6 million, the highest level of operations in United Nations history. The General Assembly had appropriated \$6.4 million for 1968 under Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget, of which \$1 million had been allocated to UNIDO for technical co-operation activities in the field of industrial development. Of the remaining \$5.4 million for which the Secretary-General was responsible, all but \$7,200 had been obligated. Obligations for special programmes under the regular budget totalled \$200,000. Obligations under the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP totalled \$11.2 million, while disbursements on Special

Fund projects totalled \$25.6 million. Obligations of funds from extra-budgetary sources totalled \$4.2 million. The Commissioner stated that the foregoing resources enabled the United Nations to provide 2,374 experts from 100 countries to 108 developing countries and to grant 1,821 fellowships to fellows coming from 124 different countries for study in 80 host countries. As of 30 April 1969 the United Nations was serving as Executing Agency for 182 Special Fund projects, which had a total cost of \$367.2 million; of that sum \$187.2 million were Governing Council earmarkings and \$180 million represented government counterpart contributions.

353. The Commissioner drew attention to technical co-operation activities at the interregional and regional levels. He indicated that 49 per cent of the regular programme resources, 19 per cent of the UNDP(TA) resources and 26 per cent of the expenditures on UNDP(SF) projects had been devoted in 1968 to activities at those levels, and stated that it was United Nations policy to involve the regional economic commissions and UNESOB more deeply, not only in technical co-operation activities of the United Nations, but in the planning and programming of all multilateral technical co-operation within their respective regions. The Secretary-General was looking into ways of expanding their role beyond their current responsibilities for preparing and carrying out regional projects, for appraising Special Fund projects requested by a country in the region which they served, for commenting on progress reports of experts, and for participating in *ad hoc* country missions relating to such matters as programme planning, project appraisal and evaluation.

354. During the discussions in the Economic and Social Council^{8/} there was general support for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation. It was considered that it provided an important source of assistance to the developing countries. Many delegations indicated their support for the draft resolutions which the Governing Council had proposed to the Council for adoption. A few expressed the hope that the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session would resolve the question of budgeting, pointing out that the Industrial Development Board had proposed a section approach to budgeting of the regular programme while the Governing Council had proposed a more flexible chapter approach. One delegation stated that it did not favour separating the regular programme from the United Nations Development Programme and that it was its view that the regular programme should be absorbed by the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP.

355. Special attention was given to the note submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4663) in response to General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII) on the feasibility of establishing an international volunteer corps. The Council welcomed the support and interest which Governments had shown following the inspiring initiative of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. There was general support for the proposal since it was believed that it capitalized on the enthusiasm, imagination and motivation of youth and provided an excellent

^{8/} E/SR.1618-1621, 1623-1625.

opportunity for young people to make positive contributions to the economic and social development of developing countries. A few delegations cautioned that the implementation of such a programme was complicated, and advocated a step-by-step approach to it.

356. The Economic and Social Council, upon concluding its consideration of the parts of the reports of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Governing Council of the UNDP dealing with the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (E/4609, chap. VI, and E/4706, chap. IX) and the note of the Secretary-General concerning the utilization of volunteers (E/4663), adopted three resolutions on the subject. In resolution 1434 (XLVII) it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption at its twenty-fourth session of certain programming and budgetary procedures for Part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget with respect to the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (see paragraph 348). In resolution 1435 (XLVII), after noting that the Governing Council had approved the 1970 regular programme and recommended that \$5,408,600 be appropriated by the General Assembly, and that the Industrial Development Board at its third session had recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the sum of \$1.5 million in respect of a separate section under Part V of the United Nations budget for industrial development, it endorsed the action of the Governing Council and recommended to the General Assembly that it take the budgetary action necessary for 1970 at its twenty-fourth session. In resolution 1444 (XLVII) it invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the UNDP and in consultation with the heads of those other organizations in the United Nations system particularly concerned with volunteers and with the further assistance of such expert consultants as he might deem necessary, to study the constitutional, administrative and various financial arrangements for the creation of a corps of volunteers and to submit his report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session through the Governing Council of the UNDP; it set forth certain general principles with respect to the use of volunteers which it recommended the Secretary-General to take into account in his study; and it decided to submit its final recommendations on the question to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and meanwhile to inform the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session of its action taken to date.

C. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

357. For its consideration of the question of evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation, the Economic and Social Council had before it at its forty-seventh session a report of the Secretary-General (E/4669 and Corr.2) in which he reviewed the results of the five pilot projects for the evaluation of the impact of technical assistance that had been completed, and put forward proposals for future action. The report contained his views on the main policy issues and practical problems surrounding the evaluation activities undertaken by the United Nations system, together with his recommendations for the development of a coherent evaluation programme. The Coun-

cil also had before it the reports submitted by the evaluation missions to Ecuador (E/4598) and Iran (E/4626 and Corr.1), the relevant part of the thirty-fifth report of the ACC to the Council (E/4668 and Add.1), a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a further report on the research project undertaken by UNITAR on "Criteria and methods of evaluation: problems and approaches" (E/4649), the report of the CPC on the second part of its third session (E/4716), and the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on "United Nations activities in Turkey" and "Co-ordination and co-operation at the country level" (E/4698 and Add.1).

358. The ACC had reviewed the problems involved in the rationalization of evaluation activities (E/4668/Add.1, annex IV) and had made comments and suggestions in the light of the reports of the pilot evaluation missions, as called for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Council resolution 1364 (XLV). It had noted that in the past few years evaluation activities at the agency and interagency levels had grown rapidly and that many United Nations organs, bodies and committees were or had been interested in evaluation, and from time to time had requested organizations in the United Nations system to carry out studies on tasks in the field of evaluation methods and techniques and to report on evaluation work. The need for co-ordination had clearly emerged, and the ACC had stressed the importance of clarifying the question where the primary responsibility lay, with particular emphasis on the role of the Council. The ACC had also pointed out that in the light of the work carried out under its guidance, it was recognized that in the broadest sense of the term, "evaluation" of some kind occurred at every stage in the conception, design, approval and implementation of a project and in the measurement of its results. The ACC had noted the importance of establishing a common concept and common definitions of evaluation and its various processes and had prepared a first glossary of terms used in the evaluation of projects, and would continue the task of definition as applied to programmes.

359. The Commissioner for Technical Co-operation in presenting the report of the Secretary-General (E/4669) indicated ^{2/} that in the light of the experience gained in the course of the five pilot evaluation missions carried out in Chile, Ecuador, Iran, Thailand and Tunisia, the Secretary-General had been in a position to review results and propose future action. The missions had had a positive effect both on the technical co-operation process and on the development of evaluation in particular. In the countries where the evaluation missions had been conducted, they had created an atmosphere conducive to a review of activities and consideration of the entire technical assistance process. They had also had an influence within the United Nations system with respect to programming, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of technical co-operation activities. Another important result of the pilot evaluation missions had been to bring out the shortcomings of the existing evaluation practices and techniques and consequently the need to improve them at the project and sectoral as well as at the country levels.

^{2/} E/AC.24/SR.363.

360. The Special Representative in Europe for Co-ordination and ACC indicated that the report of the Secretary-General on evaluation and the views expressed in the report of the ACC on the development and co-ordination of the activities of members of the United Nations system of organizations responded to the requests contained in Council resolution 1364 (XLV).

361. In the discussion in the Council^{10/} there was general agreement regarding the importance of the evaluation of technical co-operation activities. Some members complimented the missions which had evaluated activities in Ecuador and Iran, feeling that they had served to call attention to problems that could affect the success of projects. It was pointed out that recipient Governments must be aware of the objectives of the technical co-operation programme within their countries; evaluation must therefore begin at the initial stage of a project and not at the end. It was essential also that developing countries should have national development plans and that requests for assistance should be co-ordinated with them. Programmes would be more effective if the United Nations and its system of organizations kept their procedures under review to ensure an integrated approach to the satisfaction of the needs of the developing countries. It was stated that evaluation was a continuing process; when the project was established, it had to be evaluated by those responsible for its implementation, and when it was completed it had to be evaluated by the recipient Government and the Joint Inspection Unit.

362. Several delegations saw value in the suggestion in the report on the mission in Iran for the provision of better co-ordination of assistance within the United Nations system, particularly at the local level, through the designation by an agency of a specialist attaché or expert to represent that agency in a "cabinet" within the office of the Resident Representative (E/4626, chap. IV). That would provide greater co-ordination and rationalization of all requests for assistance at the local level. The role of the Resident Representative of the UNDP was an important one, since Governments preferred to deal with a single responsible official rather than with several country officers. It was also important for Governments to engage in their own evaluation of technical co-operation activities.

363. Attention was drawn to certain weaknesses in the administration of technical co-operation activities which the two evaluation mission reports had revealed, particularly with respect to delays in the recruitment of advisers and to the calibre of the persons recruited. Although the difficulty of finding qualified persons available for field assignments was recognized, it was hoped that the organizations would review their practices and procedures with a view to providing better service to the developing countries.

364. Several delegations commented upon the UNITAR study on criteria and methods of evaluation, indicating that it constituted a valuable addition to the documentation on the subject. Although it was perhaps too theoretical, it was a very useful tool for

future work. One delegation expressed reservations regarding a proposed comprehensive compilation of identifiable expenditures for technical co-operation activities arranged by sector and subsector for evaluation purposes.

365. During the discussion there was general support for the Secretary-General's view that the undertaking of more evaluation missions at that time would not yield any significant new benefits; they would merely repeat what had already been pointed out by the five missions that had been completed. It was agreed that advantage should be taken of the experience gained from those missions and that the United Nations system should concentrate its limited human and financial resources on the development of evaluation activities in a systematic and concerted manner with more sensitive methods and procedures of evaluation. Once that had been achieved, evaluation missions could be resumed, as necessary, within the framework of the United Nations system.

366. In a resolution which it adopted on the role of Resident Representatives in co-ordination at the country level (resolution 1453 (XLVII)), the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, expressed the view that the co-ordinating role of the Resident Representatives of the UNDP should be exercised in full recognition of the primary responsibility of Member States for the co-ordination of development programmes and projects in their countries. It emphasized the value to the Governments of Member States of having central machinery for the planning and processing, in consultation with the Resident Representative, of requests to the member organizations system for development assistance and re-emphasized the need to maintain the central role of the Resident Representative in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical co-operation and pre-investment programmes of the United Nations and its related organizations. The Council also considered that in order to enable the Resident Representative to discharge the functions indicated in the resolution, he should be able to call upon the agencies' country representatives, where they existed, for assistance and advice, and invited the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that the Resident Representatives should be consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects for which those organizations were responsible, and that they should be supplied with reports on the execution of those projects.

367. The Council also had before it a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.359 and E/AC.24/L.359/Rev.1) on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation, which had resulted from its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation (E/4649), the reports of the evaluation missions to Ecuador (E/4598) and Iran (E/4626 and Corr.1), the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on "Technical co-operation activities in Turkey" and "Co-ordination and co-operation at the country level" (E/4698 and Add.1-5), the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4668 and Add.1) and the report of UNITAR on "Criteria and methods of evaluation: problems and approaches" (E/4649). Under the resolution, the Council, would

^{10/} E/AC.24/SR.363-365, 367, 377-378, 382-383, 385; E/SR.1636.

inter alia, invite the agencies concerned to intensify, within the limits of available resources, their on-going efforts to evaluate the technical soundness of their programmes and urge them to make the results of such evaluation available in the first instance to the host Government, and to their governing bodies, as well as to the UNDP in the case of the programmes and projects financed by the UNDP. It would also decide that, for the time being, no further evaluation missions should be sent to evaluate the over-all impact on the development of a given country of the assistance offered by the United Nations system of organizations.

368. Following a discussion of the draft resolution, in which many delegations and representatives of specialized agencies participated, the sponsors decided not to press the text to a vote at the forty-seventh session. The Council decided^{11/} to resume consideration of it at its forty-ninth session.

369. The Council expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Ecuador, Iran and Turkey for their co-operation with the evaluation missions to their respective countries, and to the members of the missions and of the Joint Inspection Unit for their effective work. It also suggested that the Secretary-General, the Administrator of the UNDP, the specialized agencies and other United Nations institutions concerned should study the reports of the evaluation missions to Ecuador and Iran and take appropriate action in the light of those reports. It further suggested that for the time being, no further missions should be sent to evaluate the over-all impact on the development of a given country of the assistance offered by the United Nations system of organizations.

D. Multilateral food aid*

370. The seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of FAO^{12/} was before the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session. The report consisted of a covering note and the reports of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee (WFP/IGC:14/20 and WFP/IGC:15/23). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) on multilateral food aid, the annual report also included a progress report of the Intergovernmental Committee (WFP/IGC:15/22), which had been transmitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council as requested by the General Assembly.

371. Resolutions 2095 (XX) of the General Assembly and 4/65 of the Conference of FAO required the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council to conduct a review of the World Food Programme before the next Pledging Conference and to recommend a target of voluntary contributions to the WFP for the period. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee's fifteenth session included a draft resolution

for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, to which was annexed a draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly and to the FAO Conference respectively.^{13/} At its fifty-second session the FAO Council had adopted the proposed resolution, after amendment, for submission to the FAO Conference. Accordingly, the amended draft resolution was before the Economic and Social Council for adoption and submission to the General Assembly.

372. Introducing the seventh annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee in the Economic and Social Council,^{14/} the Executive Director of the World Food Programme reminded the Council of the information on WFP projects and resources that he had presented earlier in the session during the discussion of international economic and social policy. He noted that resources for 1969-1970 were expected to exceed the target of \$200 million and that a target of \$300 million had been established for 1971-1972. He expressed the hope that the Council would adopt the draft resolution on the 1971-1972 target proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee and adopted by the FAO Conference. He also reported that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII), he had established a group of seven experts to prepare material for the report to be submitted by the Intergovernmental Committee to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session. The group had already met once and had considered, inter alia, possible forms of aid in kind other than food.

373. The delegations participating in the discussion indicated their support for the WFP and its activities, as well as for the draft resolution proposed for adoption. It was noted that the projects implemented by the WFP could be divided into three groups: those for the development of human resources, those intended to improve the economic and social infrastructure of the recipient countries, and those that could be considered immediately productive. It was stated that the WFP was an efficient and dedicated organization engaged in operational activities that benefited many people and many developing countries. It represented an investment in the future. The question was raised of utilizing WFP resources in connexion with "food for work projects" following the occurrence of natural disasters as well as in preparing projects that might have the effect of preventing such emergencies or mitigating their after-effects. Favourable reference was made to the proposal of the Intergovernmental Committee to recommend a target of contributions of \$300 million for the two-year period 1971-1972, and a few delegations indicated that their Governments would increase their contributions or contribute to the fullest extent of their means; a few delegations, however, reserved their Governments' position on the matter.

374. Endorsing the resolution proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee and amended by the FAO Council, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1443 (XLVII)) in which it recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, inter alia, would estab-

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Review of the World Food Programme".
^{11/} E/SR.1636.

^{12/} Transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4696).

^{13/} E/AC.6/SR.497; E/SR.1626.

^{14/} E/AC.6/SR.497.

lish for the two years 1971 and 1972 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$300 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and services; would urge States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO to make every effort to

ensure the full attainment of the target; and would urge Governments that had pledged contributions of commodities or services for the period 1969-1970 to make every effort to carry over and make available for the period 1971-1972 any portion of such pledges that might remain unused at the end of 1970.

Chapter XI

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

375. In a statement to the Council at its forty-seventh session,^{1/} the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees introduced his report on the activities of his Office from 1 April 1968 to 31 March 1969 (A/.611).^{2/} He stated that, after a brief flare-up, the situation in Europe seemed to be becoming stabilized once again. In Latin America, efforts were being continued to assist individual aged and handicapped refugees. In order to provide more effective assistance for those persons it was necessary for the representation of his Office in Latin America to be strengthened. In Asia, his Office was still concerned with the settlement and rehabilitation of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Macao and of Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal. In view of the needs of certain groups of refugees in Asia, to which Governments had drawn attention, the representation of his Office in that region might also need to be reinforced. In the Middle East it had become necessary to increase the assistance provided by his Office in order to promote the resettlement through emigration of refugees within its mandate who were experiencing economic difficulties.

376. The High Commissioner pointed out that the focus of his work was still in Africa, where there were now more than 950,000 refugees and where a number of new problems had arisen, such as those in Equatorial Guinea. The High Commissioner drew attention to the rapidly increasing number of individual needy refugees in urban centres in Africa. The Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established by the Organization of African Unity, which was in full operation, would help to promote their resettlement. Some strengthening of both protection and material assistance activities of his Office in Africa would be necessary.

377. As for international protection, the number of accessions to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees had increased considerably. Action was being taken by the Netherlands Government to extend the scope ratione personae of the 1957 Agreement on Refugee Seamen.

378. Voluntary repatriation still constituted the most desirable solution to refugee problems, and his Office continued to make every effort to promote it. There had been some encouraging success in that regard, particularly in Africa. For the time being, however, rural settlement in the country of asylum

was the best means of assisting refugees. His Office provided assistance until the refugees had reached approximately the same standard of living as the local population. In many instances, however, their full integration depended on zonal development schemes, for which concerted action by the members of the United Nations system was required. An important step in that direction had been the ad hoc interagency meeting on assistance to refugees in Africa, which had been convened in January 1969 to consider ways and means of strengthening interagency co-operation, particularly in respect of rural settlement and of education and training in Africa. Some countries in Africa were unfortunately experiencing difficulty in including integrated zonal development programmes for refugees within the United Nations Development Programme in their country, although those countries that had already accepted such schemes could testify to the soundness of the approach.

379. Suitable educational opportunities for refugees were essential and his Office, with the expert assistance of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies and with the generous support of the Governments of the Scandinavian countries, had been able to increase the number of educational and training opportunities for refugees.

380. In conclusion, the High Commissioner urged that the refugees, who represented an invaluable potential of human resources, should not be forgotten in plans for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

381. In the ensuing debate,^{1/} members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the High Commissioner's Office during the period under review. They endorsed the High Commissioner's policy of promoting the economic independence of refugees and their full participation in the life of the host country and pledged their Government's continuing support for the humanitarian and non-political work of his Office.

382. Several speakers voiced their satisfaction at the considerable progress made in the field of international protection, which was the primary function of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under its Statute, and which was reflected in the increase in the number of accessions to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Special attention was drawn to the question of asylum and non-refoulement, which was of paramount importance for refugees. Several representatives recognized the considerable developments that had taken place with regard to protection in Africa, as reflected by the adoption by the OAU Council of Ministers in February 1969 of a draft convention governing specific aspects of the problem of refugees

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{1/} E/SR.1622, 1623.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4677).

in Africa, which would supplement the 1951 Convention. It was recognized that the problem in Africa was becoming increasingly complex, particularly because of the growing number of individual refugees with no agricultural background who were living in towns. The importance of the role of the OAU Bureau of Placement and Education was emphasized in that respect.

383. Many speakers welcomed the efforts made by the High Commissioner and other United Nations agencies to improve further the methods of mutual co-operation for the benefit of refugees. They noted in particular that, following the ad hoc interagency meeting on assistance to refugees in Africa, concerted action by the High Commissioner's Office and other members of the United Nations system in the rural settlement of refugees was becoming increasingly effective. They recognized that such concerted action was vital for the economic and social integration of refugees. Several representatives also drew attention to the importance of the zonal development projects that were being put into effect by the UNDP and various United Nations agencies for the benefit of both the local population and the refugees and expressed their satisfaction that pioneer projects in that field were being undertaken in Burundi and the Central African Republic.

384. With regard to the financing of material assistance programmes, representatives emphasized the need for greater resources and indicated their support for the High Commissioner's appeal for additional contributions. Satisfaction was expressed at the increase in governmental contributions which was particularly important since, as was pointed out, the High Commissioner's programme, being a governmental one, should be financed mainly from governmental contributions. A number of representatives indicated the intention of their Governments to increase their contribution to the High Commissioner's Office in 1969.

385. The role of education and training in the integration of refugees was emphasized by several speakers and the hope was expressed that the agencies concerned would continue to promote education and training for refugees within the framework of International Education Year.^{3/} Attention was drawn to the need for secondary and higher education for refugees and it was suggested that provision for secondary education should be included in the programme of the High Commissioner's Office. The hope was expressed that the action of the ILO under its World Employment Programme would also benefit refugees.

386. At the close of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (1433 (XLVII)) in which it took note with satisfaction of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

B. Report of the United Nations Children's Fund

387. The report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Santiago, Chile, in May 1969 (E/4711)^{4/} was reviewed by the

Council at its forty-seventh session.^{5/} The Council also heard a brief statement by the Executive Director on the broad policies of UNICEF during its general debate.

388. In introducing the report,^{6/} the Chairman of the Executive Board mentioned that the meeting in Santiago was the first one the Board had held in Latin America; meetings had been held in Asia, in 1964 and in Africa in 1966. At each of those meetings special consideration had been given to the needs and problems of mothers, children and young people in the respective continents.

389. The major consideration before the recent meeting had been the role that UNICEF might and should play in the Second Development Decade. Two out of every five persons in the developing countries were under fifteen years of age. In a relatively few years, those children would take an active part in determining the growth and progress of their countries. The aid that UNICEF was in a position to provide in the fields of health, nutrition, education, social welfare and training would result in immediate improvements in social development, while the economic benefits accruing from such help would be more apparent in the years ahead, up to the end of the century.

390. In pursuance of its policy in those fields, UNICEF was assisting Governments in the preparation and implementation of their long-term development programmes with the object of ensuring that those programmes should make comprehensive provision for the needs of the hundreds of millions of members of the younger generation in the developing countries. In the development of UNICEF activities, increasing emphasis was being placed on the "country approach", whereby aid was given in accordance with the priorities established by the Governments of the developing countries concerned.

391. The Board had also been concerned with youth, not only in preparing it for its ultimate responsibilities, but also in harnessing its enthusiasm, its restlessness and its challenges with a view to furthering the work of the organization and to achieving the objectives of the United Nations. Within the developing countries various forms of organized youth groups were receiving some UNICEF aid; in rural areas the groups were sometimes sponsored by agricultural extension services or affiliated with the school system, and in urban areas they were under the social welfare administration. Since the early days of UNICEF many young people had participated to some degree in various programmes receiving UNICEF aid. In utilizing the assistance of young people, UNICEF had established a more active relationship with some of the main Governments and organizations that provided volunteers for service in developing countries.

392. At the recent meeting of the Board, provision had been made for furthering the work of UNICEF in all its fields of activity. Of the allocations made, 49 per cent were for health projects; nearly 26 per cent for education; nearly 11 per cent for nutrition; 4 per cent for family and child welfare; 2.2 per cent

^{3/} See section D below.

^{4/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4711.

^{5/} E/SR.1626, 1627.

^{6/} E/SR.1626.

for aid in planning; 1 per cent for pre-vocational training; and 3.5 per cent for emergency aid. The commitments covering a longer period varied somewhat from those percentages.

393. Of the aid provided by UNICEF in the field of health—amounting to nearly \$12 million—over three quarters was for the development of basic health services that emphasized maternal and child health networks, the soundest basis for combating and controlling the epidemic and other diseases to which children were exposed. That form of assistance also included such elements as immunization, village water supplies, health and nutrition education and family planning. More than 11,300 main health centres and 29,600 subsidiary centres had received technical equipment from UNICEF by the end of 1968. Over thirty countries where family planning was currently associated with mother and child health services had received UNICEF aid. The rest of the aid in connexion with health—amounting to \$3.8 million—was being devoted to malaria eradication programmes. All aid in the field of health had been given in close co-operation and in conformity with the technical advice of the World Health Organization.

394. In education, where the participation of UNICEF was carried out in co-operation with UNESCO, assistance had been provided on a rapidly growing scale, rising from an insignificant amount in 1961 to \$8,301,500 in 1969. By the end of 1968, more than 1,080 teacher-training schools and about 37,900 associated primary schools had received UNICEF equipment. No less than 93,425 teachers, educational auxiliary workers and supervisory staff had been trained with the assistance of UNICEF stipends. UNICEF was giving full support for International Education Year,^{2/} planned for 1970, which would undoubtedly result in increased requests for UNICEF aid to meet the vast needs of the developing countries in the field of education.

395. Pre-vocational training, which was closely related to education, was receiving increasing help from UNICEF, although allocations were still relatively small. That activity, carried on in association with the ILO and UNESCO, was potentially of great importance, inasmuch as it was related to the preparation for future work not only of children whose education was likely to stop at the primary school level, but also of those who still remained outside the regular school system.

396. The discussions at the Executive Board's meeting had again emphasized that the malnutrition of children in most developing countries was, if anything, more serious than was often realized, not only in regard to the direct physical effects of undernutrition and malnutrition but also in the consequent reduced resistance to the diseases to which children were liable. Consequently it was a matter of great concern to UNICEF that allocations in 1969 remained at the relatively low level of \$3.5 million or 10.8 per cent of the total programme allocations, although it was recognized that some elements of nutrition were included in allocations for health and education. For rural areas, the best hope appeared to lie in the

applied nutrition programmes (school, community and family gardens; village fish-ponds; schemes for the raising of small domestic animals; home economics; food preservation; and nutrition education). For urban areas, efforts continued to be made to introduce the production of protein-rich weaning foods from the processing of cereals combined with locally available crops, such as soya beans, ground-nuts, sesame seeds and cotton seeds. Those efforts were being pursued in conjunction with FAO and WHO and the Protein Advisory Group, which operated under the combined auspices of UNICEF and those two agencies.

397. Aid amounting to \$1.3 million, or 4 per cent of programme allocations, had been approved for family and child welfare projects carried out in collaboration with the Division of Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat. Projects in that field were directed to improving the care of children both within and outside their homes through various child welfare and youth agencies, day-care centres, community development projects, and women's clubs in the rural areas.

398. Although the bulk of the assistance provided by UNICEF was devoted to the support of long-range development activities, the Fund was still being called upon to provide significant amounts of aid in emergencies. Prior to the meeting of the Board, an allocation of \$2.4 million had been approved to provide assistance for children, the victims of hostilities, on both sides of the fighting lines in Nigeria. The assistance had been in the form of food, drugs, vehicles, freight, the charter of several helicopters and the provision of field personnel. In addition, UNICEF had received donations in kind and pledges, mostly food-stuffs, from Governments, to the value of approximately \$16.3 million as of 1 March 1969. Those supplies, equipment and other assistance had been transported and distributed through the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and also through the good offices of Catholic and Protestant church groups on both sides of the fighting lines. At the recent meeting the Board had approved allocations of a further \$1.6 million for Nigeria: \$1 million for emergency aid, mainly drugs and medical supplies, and the balance to undertake the rehabilitation of health and education services.

399. The Executive Director informed the Board that, as the result of exchanges of views over a considerable period, an invitation had been received from North Viet-Nam for the Polish representative on the Board to visit Hanoi as a special representative of the Executive Director. The report on the outcome of the mission was still awaited. The Board had also approved allocations of \$200,000 to continue the programme of emergency feeding of children in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

400. With regard to the increasing emphasis that was being placed on the evaluation of programmes and projects undertaken by all organizations in the United Nations system, UNICEF was able to give a reassuring report. From its earliest days, comprehensive evaluation had been carried out at all stages of its work—in the planning, implementation and completion of projects. Furthermore, wider appraisals, in association with the interested technical agencies, had more

^{2/} See section D below.

recently been undertaken by specially appointed consultants and the field staff of UNICEF and the agencies concerned. Such global appraisals had been carried out in regard to leprosy control (1965), family and child welfare and also milk conservation schemes (1966), maternal and child health and also applied nutrition (1967) and education (1968). At its recent meeting the Board had had before it two further global appraisals covering respectively environmental sanitation and the pre-vocational training of young people. The appraisals had been considered in detail and lessons had been drawn from them for future guidance in those fields.

401. The greatest problem that confronted UNICEF in its endeavour to meet the largely unsatisfied needs of mothers, children and young people in the developing countries was its limited resources. As the result of recent increases in some government contributions and promises in others, there was every expectation that the Fund's income might reach the target figure of \$50 million by 1970, although for 1969 allocations had had to be restricted to \$46 million to avoid exceeding the expected level of income. The Executive Director emphasized to the Board that UNICEF could administer at least double the funds currently available with relatively little strain to the organization or to the United Nations system as a whole. Such a possibility would involve no basic change in the current methods of built-in co-ordination with the technical agencies, which worked so well. Nor would it entail a proportionate increase in the expenditure of those agencies, since it would often be utilized mainly for an extension or intensification of a broad programme that had already been approved.

402. The Executive Board agreed that UNICEF clearly needed substantially greater resources, since those currently available were seriously out of proportion to its task in the international family of agencies. Many practical proposals were awaiting development. There was increasing recognition of the fact that the preparation and welfare of the younger generation warranted an appropriate place in national development. Small projects were showing what could be done. Training was reducing the shortage of qualified personnel to implement projects. UNICEF had assisted in the training of nearly half a million such personnel. With greater numbers of trained people going out to work from schools, health centres, and welfare and extension services there was a growing need for more tools, supplies and equipment. That was the Fund's main concern for the future and it appealed to the Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions, so that the organization might be able to meet the ever growing appeals for help.

403. In the Council's discussion^{5/} on the Board's report a tribute was paid to the personal contribution made by the Chairman of the Executive Board through his services not only to UNICEF but to his own country and to the world at large in the field of child health and welfare. Tributes were also paid to the Executive Director and his staff.

404. Emphasis was laid upon the contribution which UNICEF could make to the Second Development Decade and the hope was expressed that when plans had

been completed with regard to the targets, methodology and measures to be adopted for achieving the objectives of the Decade, adequate provision would be included for meeting the needs of the younger generation and for preparing its members for their future responsibilities.

405. While there was general recognition of the importance of utilizing the enthusiasm, restlessness and challenges of youth in the international effort to achieve social and economic progress, the view was expressed by some representatives that UNICEF should not depart from its original objectives and basic tasks of helping children of pre-school and school ages. It should not be persuaded to utilize its resources for assisting adolescents or to become involved in activities such as malaria eradication, environmental sanitation and the general improvement of food supplies which benefited the whole community. On the other hand, it was pointed out that children were particularly vulnerable to many diseases, to unhealthy conditions and to malnutrition and that they could be most effectively protected by comprehensive attacks on the sources of those diseases and of the disabilities arising out of an unfavourable and unhealthy environment.

406. The increasing commitment of UNICEF, within the limitations laid down by its Executive Board, in the field of family planning, was generally endorsed. In fact, several representatives anticipated that the Fund's involvement would increase during the coming years. Some representatives were however doubtful whether that activity was appropriate to the objectives of UNICEF. On the other hand, the representative of India expressed appreciation of the approval by the UNICEF Executive Board at its recent meeting of a further allocation of \$200,000 towards family planning through the maternal and child health service in his country.

407. Some regret was expressed at the decrease in the share of UNICEF's expenditure on health, which in recent years had fallen from over 60 per cent of total allocations to under 50 per cent. It was explained that the reduction had been mainly in connexion with mass disease control campaigns. On the other hand, the contribution to improving basic health services had increased.

408. Regret was expressed at the failure to achieve an expansion in nutritional activities. There was praise of UNICEF's activity in promoting the production and distribution of protein-rich foods, in association with the Protein Advisory Group, although disappointment was felt at the somewhat slow progress made in achieving the wide utilization and consumption of such foods.

409. Doubt was expressed by one representative as to the validity of the "country approach". It would be regrettable, it was argued, if UNICEF aid was developed on the basis of a series of independent country programmes and thereby lost the impact of assistance for the promotion of child health and welfare on a global basis. In reply it was pointed out that such functional objectives would not be disregarded, but that their application to the problems of individual countries would be adjusted to the priorities of the Government concerned in its appreciation of the relative

importance of the different needs of children and young people. The Executive Director would, in future, prepare individual consolidated recommendations for each country in which UNICEF aid would be seen in the context of the total needs of children and the main lines of action that the Government was pursuing in relation to national development. The over-all programme of functional activities on behalf of the world's children would not however, in any way, be prejudiced.

410. While there was general approval of the increasing activity of UNICEF in the field of education, in view of the fact that there were still millions of children who did not receive any schooling at all and also that the increase in population was producing an increase in the number of illiterate persons in the world, doubt was expressed by one representative as to whether that subject was not absorbing too large a part of the resources of UNICEF inasmuch as it was primarily the responsibility of UNESCO. He expressed the hope that when, as promised in the report of the Executive Board, UNICEF re-examined its criteria for aid to education, his country's concern would be taken into account. In the field of pre-vocational training, the co-operation of UNICEF with the ILO and UNESCO and the appraisal of their joint activities were endorsed.

411. Appreciation was expressed for the untiring efforts of UNICEF, in spite of many difficulties, to bring relief to the mothers and children on both sides of the firing-line in Nigeria. The representative of Ireland announced a special contribution to UNICEF for that activity, in addition to his Government's regular contribution. While expressing gratification that at last contact had been made with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam with a view to aiding the children of that country, the representative of the USSR expressed regret that it had taken so long to reach that stage. She also suggested that in providing help for children in South Viet-Nam, UNICEF should co-operate with the revolutionary movement.

412. Several representatives commended the work of UNICEF in evaluating its programmes and projects at all stages and also in its co-operation with other organizations members of the United Nations system. In both cases, its efforts were regarded as models that might well be adopted in other cases. Close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme was urged, even though UNICEF received no financial resources from that source. One representative congratulated UNICEF on the widespread recognition and popularity of its initials throughout the world. In the welter of initials of the many international organizations, those of UNICEF occupied a unique position.

413. Some representatives referred to the discussion that had taken place at the Board meeting on the advantage and desirability of UNICEF's purchasing more of the supplies and equipment it required from the developing countries themselves. According to the Board's report, only 4 per cent of all supplies procured by UNICEF were purchased locally rather than imported. The Board had discussed the advantages and disadvantages of increasing that share of UNICEF's purchases, but the interested representatives had urged that if such purchases could be in-

creased that, of itself, would contribute to the economic progress of the developing countries.

414. One representative mentioned the discussion that had taken place at the Executive Board meeting concerning the desirability of some increase in the Board's membership. He noted that no decision had been reached, but argued that such an increase could lead to wider support for UNICEF activities and a possible increase in its resources.

415. Another representative praised the support that UNICEF received from its National Committees. He pointed out that, according to the report of the Executive Board (E/4711, para. 170), contributions from non-governmental sources (which included the National Committees) in 1968 had risen by 41.7 per cent over 1967, while contributions from Governments during the same period had increased by only 0.2 per cent. Those figures excluded proceeds from the sale of greeting cards.

416. At the close of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1445 (XLVII)) in which it expressed its recognition of the important role that UNICEF was in a position to play in the Second Development Decade; welcomed its action in assisting developing countries in implementing their long-term development programmes, commended the emphasis that it was placing on the "country approach" in framing its programmes and on the promotion of integrated services to meet the needs of children; commended it on its close co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system in the planning, implementation and evaluation of its programmes and projects; expressed the belief that the Fund must remain responsive to the emergency needs of children and mothers; welcomed the growing support that was being given to training the nationals of the developing countries; and appealed to Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to UNICEF to enable it to provide the greater services which the needs of the rising generation demanded.

C. Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

417. The Council at its forty-sixth session discussed^{8/} the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4622), submitted to it in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX). The report covered the activities of the Institute since May 1968 in the fields of training and research and also furnished information regarding the Institute's staff, budget and finance.

418. The report indicated that in 1968 a policy paper on the "Strategy, scope and limitations of UNITAR training" submitted by the Executive Director had been approved by the Board of Trustees as setting forth appropriate guidelines for the preparation of future programme proposals. Copies of the paper were available to members of the Council.^{9/}

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{8/} E/SR.1590.

^{9/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, document A/7263, annex II.

419. Training programmes for diplomats had been reoriented on the lines envisaged in the Executive Director's last report to the Council.^{10/} The programme of UNITAR seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy, first conducted on an experimental basis for seven weeks in 1968 for the benefit of officers of the permanent missions at United Nations Headquarters, had been expanded in 1969 and extended from mid January to mid June, and had been open also to Secretariat officials. Following on the last centralized training programme for foreign service officers, completed at Geneva in November 1968, the training programme for new recruits and junior officers had been decentralized; two such courses had been introduced, one in French held at Dakar (Senegal) from 20 January to 16 May 1969 and another in English to be held at Makerere (Uganda) from June to October 1969.

420. A centralized seminar on major problems of United Nations technical assistance had been conducted in 1968 and plans had been completed to expand the seminar in 1969 to include also problems of financial assistance. A series of decentralized programmes for the training of middle-level government officials concerned with the co-ordination of technical assistance had been introduced in 1968 with regional seminars for Latin America, and with others in Europe and the Middle East. The series had been continued in 1969 with regional seminars for Asia and the Far East, and two separate regional seminars (one in English and the other in French) for Africa.

421. Among other related activities, the report described a regional seminar in international law for Latin America held in January 1969 and a regional refresher training course in international law to be held at Manila, Philippines, in August 1969. A colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system was scheduled to be held at Geneva in July 1969. Candidates who had been awarded the UN/UNITAR Fellowship in International Law for 1969 were due to undertake their work programme in mid June 1969, and the third group of UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellows were to complete their programme in July 1969.

422. Among the several projects included in the current research programme of UNITAR, three had been completed: a study on criteria and methods of evaluation (E/4649), prepared for submission to the Council at its forty-seventh session, and studies on the status and problems of very small States and on the wider acceptance of multilateral treaties, which were expected to be published in the near future. Other reports, such as those on the use of mass media of information on the United Nations and on the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination, were expected to be published later in the year. Preliminary or partial reports on other subjects, including the transfer of technology; relations between United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations; and new techniques and methods of training, would also be ready for issue by the end of 1969. Work had begun on a study on verification of international obligations in the field of atomic energy. A series of

advisory panels had been constituted to consider different sectors of UNITAR research, namely, conflict resolution, international economic co-operation, communication and information, the United Nations structure, international law, and implications of developments in science and technology. The recommendations of the panels would be taken into account in determining priorities and planning future research projects.

423. The Executive Director had undertaken to submit to the Board of Trustees at its next session a general review of research policy, including recommendations on criteria and priorities.

424. The report also gave numerous examples to illustrate the close and continuing co-operation maintained by UNITAR with the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and other United Nations bodies. The third annual meeting of directors of institutes within the United Nations family to be held under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR was to concentrate discussion on "training: objectives, methods, selection and evaluation", an important area of common concern.

425. Up to 1 March 1969 the total amount of cash pledged by governmental and non-governmental bodies in support of UNITAR had amounted to \$4,959,554, of which \$4,085,215 had been paid. For 1969 the Board of Trustees had approved a budget of \$1,334,000, excluding the sum of \$100,000 paid by the United States Government for the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme for 1968/69.

426. In his oral statement to the Council^{11/} the Executive Director emphasized that while the training policy approved by the Board of Trustees would be followed in designing the current and future training activities, UNITAR would also make a continuous effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of the programmes. Each programme was submitted to a critical examination with a view to considering what modifications or improvements were necessary.

427. Great strides had been made in the research programmes. The study on criteria and methods of evaluation had been carried out with great care and after consultation with many individuals and organizations that had experience of technical assistance operations. The studies on the problems of the outflow of trained professional and technical personnel from developing to developed countries and the problems of transfer of technology, to be published later in the year, were being prepared in close co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The Institute had already provided the Secretary-General with relevant material when those topics were discussed at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly. The Seminar on International Law for Latin America held at Quito, Ecuador, could be classed among research activities since it had required the preparation of fifteen papers, as well as an exchange of views between highly competent persons from sixteen countries in Latin America and experts from the United Nations, UNITAR, UNESCO, IBRD, and various intergovernmental organizations. The papers contributed to the Seminar, particularly those relating to multinational public

^{10/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document E/4514.

enterprise, were considered to be of value, and it was planned to issue them as a publication.

428. Reaffirming the need for proper co-ordination between UNITAR and various United Nations bodies, the Executive Director said that he had participated in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and had held frequent consultations with the relevant units of the United Nations Secretariat, in particular with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in order to avoid any overlapping or duplication. The annual meetings of directors of institutes in the United Nations family also served as occasions for the co-ordination of plans and activities. UNITAR had also maintained contact with Mr. Lester Pearson with regard to the study on foreign aid which he was conducting at the request of IBRD, and had been consulted on appropriate occasions by Sir Robert Jackson, who was in charge of the UNDP "capacity study".^{11/} Whenever the undertaking of a programme which might impinge on the activities of other bodies was contemplated, UNITAR contacted the bodies concerned and often carried out programmes in co-operation and consultation with others.

429. The Executive Director pointed out that, if the Institute was to accomplish the task entrusted to it, it would have to have increased financial resources; otherwise, it would be obliged to reduce certain of its programmes. A proper balance had to be maintained between research and training activities; one sector could not be developed at the expense of the other. UNITAR also wished to expand and regionalize its activities; in addition to the offices already existing at Geneva it hoped to set up regional offices for Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Executive Director had held consultations with representatives of various regional groups and with the delegations of various Member States in an effort to obtain more funds. He appealed to the countries already participating in the financial support of the Institute to increase their contribution, and to all other States to consider making a contribution. For the next five years, the Institute would need at least \$2 million a year, a modest amount in comparison with the funds spent on other causes and one fully justified by the importance of the purposes for which UNITAR had been created.

430. During the discussion^{12/} which followed, members of the Council commended UNITAR for the progress it had made and for its co-operation with other United Nations bodies. Some representatives expressed their support of the training policy approved by the Board of Trustees and welcomed the Institute's interest in the decentralization and regionalization of its training activities. Several members suggested that the needs of developing countries should be given special attention.

431. In the field of research, special interest was shown in the work on evaluation, multilateral treaties, the outflow of trained professional and technical personnel from developing to developed countries, the transfer of technology, and the problems of small States. The co-operation of UNITAR in the study on foreign aid and in the "capacity study" was welcomed.

432. Some members agreed with and endorsed the appeal made by the Executive Director for increased financial support for the Institute.

433. At the conclusion of the discussion the Council adopted a resolution (1389 (XLVI)) in which it took note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

D. International Education Year*

434. The report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the preparations for International Education Year (E/4707 and Add.1-2), drawn up with the assistance of UNESCO, in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII), was before the Council at its forty-seventh session.^{12/} The report outlined the regular consultations that had been held between UNESCO and other members of the United Nations family of organizations, the discussions that had taken place in the ACC, in its Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training and in the Consultative Committee on Public Information, and the activities planned for the Year. In accordance with the pattern set by the General Conference of UNESCO and endorsed by the General Assembly, the activities were organized under four general headings: studies and surveys; operational activities; policy-making; and public information and publications.

435. The report stressed that International Education Year was intended primarily as an occasion for action at the rational level to mobilize energies and inspire new undertakings in education and training in the broadest sense and to highlight the links between the objectives of International Education Year and the Second United Nations Development Decade. As no fresh resources were to be made available, the concerted programme would have to be made up of projects already planned that would have been implemented in any case. Although that fact presented problems in so far as forming a coherent programme out of the many individual projects was concerned, the orientation of planned projects towards a common goal would be useful in harmonizing individual actions and would constitute a promising starting-point for efforts to meet the increasing need for concerted action during the Second Development Decade.

436. At the forty-seventh session the ACC had suggested that specific policy proposals should be formulated at an interagency meeting to be convened by UNESCO before the forty-seventh session of the Council. The meeting had taken place at Geneva on 2 and 3 July 1969, and the proposals resulting from the meeting had been forwarded by the Director-General of UNESCO to the agencies for approval, foremost among them the suggestion that as well as selecting, orienting and co-ordinating projects already planned and involving not only Governments but also the non-governmental organizations, a special project should be developed on an interagency basis, on the subject of the need for adapting education and training to the requirements of development.

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{12/} E/AC.6/SR.489-492; E/SR.1624.

^{11/} See chapter X, paragraph 332.

437. Speaking in the Council at its forty-seventh session,^{13/} the Director-General of UNESCO reiterated that International Education Year was not to be a commemoration or celebration, but a rallying-point for the expansion and renewal of education in all its aspects. More specifically, its purpose was to stimulate concerted thinking and action which, after systematic stocktaking and a review of education on a world-wide scale, could result in the institution of specific measures. Excellent co-operation had already been established among various organizations of the United Nations family, which regarded the Year as a challenge. He pointed out, however, that international organizations could act only as catalysts and co-ordinators; the major effort would obviously have to be made by their member States, which had yet to respond. The transformation of education was both a concomitant and a prerequisite of the transformation of society, and even as man was the ultimate objective of development, education was its driving force.

438. Members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the Secretary-General's report and of the co-ordinating work of UNESCO, and gave their general support to the preparations that were being undertaken. Many welcomed the imaginative activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and also by some of the non-governmental organizations, which had already submitted plans. Several members stressed the relationship between International Education Year and the Second United Nations Development Decade, pointing out that every society depended on educated or trained manpower for its development and advancement. It was also emphasized that youth must be able to identify with the education provided, and that it had a right to influence and participate in decision-making; a proper balance had therefore to be struck between administrators, teachers, students and parents. It was therefore essential that International Education Year should assist in providing equal access to all forms of education for people everywhere.

439. Several members questioned the possibility of UNESCO's drafting a world plan in view of the great differences in the needs in individual countries, especially developing countries, and insisted that plans for the renewal of education must be undertaken at the instigation and request of each country, and should be both practical and flexible enough to be adapted to changing needs. Some doubt was expressed as to the ability of UNESCO to assist developing countries, since educational planners and experts were mostly from developed nations and the difference between their systems and their aims, as between the older generation and youth, might be too great to reconcile. At the same time, much work needed to be done on the international comparability and equivalence of courses, particularly since studies in advanced countries were often of little relevance to the needs of the home country of students from developing countries. It was thought essential that the work of educational planners should be integrated with that of development planners in order to avoid bottle-necks and surpluses and the resultant waste of educational and manpower resources which no country, rich or poor, could

afford, and also to avoid the frustration of trained but unemployable men and women, who often became part of the "brain drain".

440. The suggestion was made that the activities of the Year should include more and better teaching about the United Nations system, and that States Members of the United Nations should emulate the valuable action of one country which was giving one day's military expenditure to the improvement of its educational services.

441. The Council adopted a resolution (1436 (XLVII)) in which it requested the organizations of the United Nations system to specify concrete means of realizing the objectives of International Education Year, and confirmed that the Year was primarily an opportunity for reflection and action by Member States to improve and expand their educational system, and to that end urged Governments to take the necessary action at the national, regional and international levels as a contribution to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

E. International control of narcotic drugs

442. The Council at its forty-sixth session considered^{14/} the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third session, held from 13 to 31 January 1969 (E/4606/Rev.1)^{15/} and the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/INCB/1,^{16/} E/INCB/2,^{17/} and E/INCB/3^{18/}). In its resolution 1398 (XLVI) it took note of the reports with appreciation. It also adopted, with some drafting changes, four other resolutions recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (resolutions 1399 (XLVI) to 1402 (XLVI)). A summary of the activities reported on and an account of the action taken by the Council are given below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES ON INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

443. The Council noted from the report of the Commission that in the period under review a number of countries had adhered to the international treaties on narcotic drugs. As of 12 May 1969, the total number of accessions and ratifications to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was seventy. New Zealand had denounced the 1953 Protocol in respect of its metropolitan territory and in respect of the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands with effect from 1 January 1969.

444. The Council adopted resolution 1399 (XLVI) in which it urged Governments not parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to take such steps as might be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Convention.

^{14/} E/AC.7/SR.614, 615; E/SR.1600.

^{15/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, E/4606/Rev.1.

^{16/} First Report of the International Narcotics Control Board, November 1968 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XI.4).

^{17/} Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium in 1969 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XI.5).

^{18/} Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1967 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XI.2).

^{13/} E/AC.6/SR.489.

445. The Council noted the decision taken by the Commission, upon the recommendation of WHO, to include bezitramide and its salts in schedule I of the Convention.

446. The Council examined the annual reports submitted by Governments in observance of treaty requirements and of decisions of the Commission and the Council; it was felt that the system worked satisfactorily. Twenty-five countries and territories had sent in their reports for 1966 after 15 September 1967, making a total of 138 countries reporting for 1966. By 30 September 1968, 113 countries and territories had sent in their annual reports for 1967 but, in spite of reminders, thirty-seven countries had not replied by that date.

447. During 1968, Governments had communicated to the Secretary-General ninety-four texts of laws and regulations applying to their own countries and their territories. An index to the laws had been produced by the Secretary-General.^{19/}

ILLCIT TRAFFIC

448. The Council noted that Governments had continued to report on the question of illicit traffic. During the period 1 November 1967 to 31 October 1968 the Secretary-General had received 680 reports of seizures of narcotic drugs in illicit traffic, covering 712 individual seizures made in twenty-five countries. In approximately the same period, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/INTERPOL) had received information in respect of 1,125 seizures of narcotics from fifty-five countries. Though the pattern of illicit traffic remained unchanged, the volume of traffic was growing: according to ICPO/INTERPOL, there had been an increase of 30 per cent in 1968 as reflected by the seizures. Except in the case of opium, the quantities of drugs seized appeared to be on the increase. Excellent co-operation among the police forces of Canada, France and the United States of America had resulted in some large seizures of heroin. It was also noted that clandestine manufacture of cocaine had reached alarming proportions in Latin America. The Government of Peru was seeking to improve the situation as regards the production of and trafficking in coca leaf and cocaine by imposing acreage and yield quotas. The Council felt that the Lebanese programme for replacing cannabis crops by other crops and the new control system for opium production set up in Turkey were likely to have a deterrent effect on the illicit traffic.

449. The illicit traffic in opium and cannabis indicated a well-organized network from the area of production of the raw materials to the point of sale to the consumers. The traffic had been directed particularly to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan in the Far East, Iran and the United Arab Republic in the Middle East, and the United States of America and Canada in the Americas. The illicit traffic in morphine and heroin originating in the Near East and Middle East terminated in North America

(the region of consumption), European centres being used for transit and the conversion of morphine into heroin.

450. The Commission had reiterated the view that severe penalties were one of the most effective deterrents to trafficking. It was emphasized that there should be close co-operation between the authorities of different countries if enforcement was to be effective.

ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

451. The Commission had discussed the lack of uniformity in the data on drug addiction reported by Governments and had asked the Secretary-General to formulate proposals for introducing greater precision in his requests to Governments for information, so that the quality and comparability of data could be improved.

452. The Council noted with satisfaction that, pursuant to the recommendation contained in its resolution 1295 (XLIV) on the practice of doping, the Mexican authorities had taken effective precautions at the Olympic Games in 1968 to prevent the use of stimulants and other substances by athletes and sportsmen to improve their performance.

453. The Council noted that the Commission had examined the information about the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in Asia which the Secretary-General had submitted in the form of extracts from the report of the Study Tour of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts in Asia, made in 1968.

REPLACEMENT OF CANNABIS CULTIVATION IN LEBANON

454. Special attention was devoted to the Lebanese project for the replacement of cannabis crops by sunflower seeds and other crops. The Council noted with satisfaction that pursuant to its resolution 1292 (XLIV) the Secretary-General had followed developments in the project; studies had been made, and there had been direct consultations with the Government. The United Nations Middle East Enforcement Seminar, held in September and October 1968, had provided the occasion for field visits to the sunflower-growing areas. The Seminar had appealed to the Government to maintain the momentum of the sunflower project, referred to the need for technical assistance, and expressed the hope that countries with a direct interest in the fight against the abuse of cannabis would support the Lebanese reform by all means open to them. The Commission had learnt that between 1966 (when the sunflower project was launched) and 1968, approximately 2,800 hectares of the estimated 5,000 hectares under cannabis cultivation had been planted with sunflower. The Council noted the progress that the project had registered and the substantial financial burden that the Lebanese Government was carrying in subsidizing the purchase price of sunflower seeds. The Council was informed that FAO had sent a short-term expert to advise on certain industrial aspects of the sunflower cultivation.

455. The Council adopted resolution 1400 (XLVI), in which it invited the organizations of the United

^{19/} "Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to opium and other narcotic drugs for 1967" (E/NR.1967/Summary); Cumulative Index 1947-1965 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XI.4); and documents E/NL.1965/Index/Add.1 and 2.

Nations system and, in particular, the UNDP, FAO, UNCTAD and UNIDO, to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Government of Lebanon for technical assistance with regard to the cannabis replacement programme; invited the Secretary-General to explore the sources of public and private aid of a national or regional character capable of furnishing assistance in funds and equipment to the Government of Lebanon for its cannabis-substitution programme; and expressed the hope that the countries that were particular victims of cannabis would actively co-operate with the Government of Lebanon in its efforts.

RESUMPTION OF OPIUM PRODUCTION BY IRAN

456. The Council noted that at the twenty-third session of the Commission several representatives had appealed to Iran not to proceed with its plan to resume opium production. They recalled that Iran had received considerable assistance from friendly countries and from the United Nations since its ban on opium production in 1955, and they referred to Council resolution 626 E (XXII) on the subject. The representative of the INCB also expressed great concern about the decision of Iran.

457. The Council noted that measures were being taken in Turkey to reduce opium production and to strengthen the production controls and the enforcement services in order to combat the illicit traffic.

458. The Council noted the observations of the representative of Iran on the newly enacted law to permit controlled and limited cultivation of the opium poppy, which, he stated, had become necessary because of the continued large-scale illicit traffic in opium into Iran from neighbouring countries. The cultivation of the opium poppy, which was controlled and limited, would be automatically stopped as soon as neighbouring countries stopped producing opium.

459. The Council took note of the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to contact the Governments concerned with a view to preparing a report on the problem of the production of and illicit traffic in opium for consideration by the Commission at its next regular session, in 1971.

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES NOT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

460. The Council noted with satisfaction that the Commission had made considerable progress in elaborating a draft protocol for the control of psychotropic substances not under international control. The Council had forwarded to the Commission General Assembly resolution 2433 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to call upon the Commission to give urgent attention to the problem of the abuse of psychotropic substances, including the possibility of placing them under international control.

461. The draft protocol was set forth in two alternative texts, referred to as drafts A and B. The two texts, which had been prepared in the light of the replies to a questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General to 146 Governments, differed in a significant respect: draft B would give parties the right to

reject decisions of the Commission to apply control measures to certain substances, whereas draft A gave no such option. The Commission had decided to take draft A as the basis for discussion while incorporating into that draft provision for appeals regarding decisions of the Commission to apply control measures to a specific drug.

462. The Commission had noted the diversity, both in their nature and in the risk of their abuse, presented by the three principal groups of psychotropic substances—hallucinogens, stimulants and sedatives including tranquilizers—and had decided to have four régimes of control, described as "schedules", with a fifth which would list the criteria by which preparations containing the controlled substance would be exempted from control.

463. There had been unanimity that substances such as hallucinogens, which had little or no therapeutic use and which were particularly dangerous, should be placed under the severest control régime. Agreement had been reached that highly dangerous substances for which there was a generally accepted medical use should be subject to strict national and international control. Substances in schedule III would be subjected to extensive measures of national control and less strict measures of international control, and yet other substances, in schedule IV, would not be subject to some of the national control measures, and they would be subject to slight international control; but they would be required to be dispensed only under a medical prescription.

464. The Commission had decided that a party to the protocol, or WHO, should be empowered to initiate action for bringing new substances under control. When a notification had been made by a party, or on its own initiative, WHO would study the evidence and make a recommendation for control to the Commission, which the Commission might either adopt or reject.

465. The Commission also agreed that the protocol should allow for the application of provisional control measures pending a decision by the Commission.

466. Though there had been general agreement that parties should inform the Secretary-General concerning the working of the protocol in their territory, and concerning developments in the illicit traffic, differing views had been expressed on the question whether any statistical reporting should be required, and, if so, what it should cover.

467. The representative of the INCB had expressed the view that only the minimum data necessary to achieve the aims of the protocol should be requested; the Board was to examine all aspects of the question very carefully and would give a considered opinion to the Commission at a later stage.

468. It had been decided by the Commission that the INCB, in addition to the reports it made under the Single Convention, should also be empowered to make such comments on problems arising out of the application of the protocol as might be helpful to the Commission and the Council.

469. The Commission had discussed the first twenty articles of the draft protocol prepared by

the Secretary-General and had decided to postpone discussion of the final provisions. The draft protocol, as revised during the session, was annexed to the report of the Commission (E/4606/Rev.1, annex IV).

470. The Council noted that the Secretary-General, as requested by the Commission, had circulated the revised draft protocol to Governments for comment.

471. The Council adopted resolution 1462 (XLVI) calling for a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be held as early as possible in 1970 to prepare for submission to the Council a revised draft protocol for the control of psychotropic substances.

INTERIM CONTROL OF SOME PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

472. The Council noted that before considering the draft protocol, the Commission had been informed of a notification by the Government of Sweden relating to six named stimulant substances—amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, phenmetrazine, and pipradol—that Sweden considered should be brought under control under the terms of article 3 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Since those substances fell into the group of amphetamine-like substances to be covered by the draft protocol, the Commission had discussed the question whether the Single Convention was applicable to them or not. The Secretary-General's view had been that there were legal doubts as to the applicability of the Single Convention to those substances. There had been a general feeling in the Commission that though the stimulants named would be brought under control, with other psychotropic substances, through the draft protocol under consideration, the existing situation of abuse required some interim emergency action.

473. The Council, taking into consideration the Commission's views, adopted resolution 1401 (XLVI), by which it recommended that, pending the entry into force of the international instrument for the control of psychotropic substances, Governments should use their utmost endeavours to apply to the six substances named national control measures corresponding as closely as possible to those provided by the Single Convention for the substances listed in schedule I of that Convention, and to assist each other in regulating the movement of those dangerous psychotropic substances so as to provide effective safeguards against their misuse.

ERADICATION OF ILLEGAL OR UNCONTROLLED CULTIVATION OF NARCOTIC CROPS

474. The Council noted that the Commission had taken cognizance of General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, which had been brought to the Council's attention at its resumed forty-fifth session. It noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General had initiated action on the plans called for in that resolution for putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials, and that the ACC at its forty-seventh session had called for an *ad hoc* meeting of UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, the UNDP, WFP, the

ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the INCB to be held at Geneva in June 1969 to examine the possibilities of co-ordinated action in the matter.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

475. The Commission at its twenty-third session had examined an account of the way in which the programme of technical assistance in narcotics control instituted under General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) had been carried out during 1968. A total of thirty-seven fellowships in various aspects of narcotics control had been awarded. The services of a general narcotics adviser to the Government of Iran had been continued, and an expert had been assigned to Honduras for a short period to advise on legal and administrative measures. The regional activities had included a study tour of treatment and rehabilitation centres for drug addicts in Asia and an interregional seminar on narcotics control for law enforcement officers in the Near and Middle East.

476. The Council noted that the Secretary-General had, at the request of the Commission, formulated a five-year plan of technical co-operation in narcotics control. Projected for the years 1970 to 1974, the plan was designed to meet the requirements of Governments that might be considered to be in need of assistance. Seventy-four such Governments had responded to a questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General. From an analysis of the requests it appeared that 206 training fellowships in all fields of narcotics control would be required on the average annually; moreover, thirty-seven Governments had suggested seminars in different regions, eighteen Governments had asked for regional advisory services, five for consultative surveys or exploratory missions, eighteen for training missions and thirty-two for specialists to be assigned in an operational or executive capacity. The Secretary-General had suggested to the Commission that in order to make the optimum use of available funds under the United Nations regular programme and the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP, the best solution might be to offer a very limited number of fellowships and concentrate on training missions to contiguous countries in certain parts of the world, holding regional seminars and assigning regional advisers who would collaborate in organizing regional projects and the in-service training of national narcotics control officials. The Council noted that in the programme of technical co-operation to be undertaken in 1969 there would be a training mission to Africa, a regional seminar in Latin America, and continuation of the general narcotics advisory service to the Government of Iran.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

477. The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in the United Nations research programmes in the field of narcotic drugs. International co-operation in those programmes had been broadened during the period under review; several countries had nominated scientists to collaborate in the research programmes. Governments had continued to provide the Laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs with the basic research material for the programmes.

In response to recommendations made by several recent regional meetings on technical assistance, the Laboratory was trying, in consultation with the interested international agencies, to stimulate further the development of readily applicable methods by which enforcement agents, using simple apparatus, could identify narcotic and psychotropic drugs on the spot, since that line of research could prove extremely useful in combating the illicit traffic.

FIRST REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

478. In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and Council resolution 1106 (XL), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) entered upon its duties in March 1968, superseding the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. The INCB submitted its first report (E/INCB/1)^{20/} to the Council at its forty-sixth session.

479. In introducing the report, the President of the INCB noted^{20/} that the work of the Board had begun in an atmosphere of heightened awareness of the grave hazards of the abuse of narcotic drugs and of the pernicious effects of such abuse on economic and social progress. Expressing appreciation of the full technical independence ensured to the Board by Council resolution 1196 (XLII), he reported that the administrative changes required by the wider terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, had been smoothly effected.

480. Recalling the importance of the Board's annual reports in providing a comprehensive survey of the situation with regard to narcotic drugs in the world and in encouraging contracting parties to comply with their obligations under the treaties, the President of the INCB expressed concern over the prospect that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs—through which the Board's reports were submitted to the Council—would be convened only biennially. With reference to the suggestion of the Committee on Conferences that the INCB should consider meeting only once a year,^{21/} he stressed the fact that the Single Convention categorically directed, in article 11, paragraph 2, that the Board should hold "at least two sessions in each calendar year".

481. The President made special reference to the news that the Government of Iran had decided to suspend its prohibition of opium production so courageously adopted fourteen years earlier. He indicated that the Board would receive the news with profound regret and with grave misgivings as regards the effects within and outside Iran.

482. The report (E/INCB/1) stressed the fact that all agricultural products, and opium in particular, were difficult to control. Close surveillance of wide areas was necessary and the efficient administration of the control machinery prescribed by the United Nations Opium Protocol of 1953 and by the Single Convention required considerable expense and atten-

tion on the part of government authorities. Moreover, any consideration of the economic future of opium as the primary raw material for morphine and for the consequent manufacture of codeine must take into account the increasing competition from poppy straw and the possibility that an acceptable synthetic substitute for codeine might be found.

483. Throughout the report, special emphasis was placed on the role of Governments, for the operation of national administrations was of fundamental importance to the international system of control of narcotic drugs. In fact, the functioning of the system and the efficacy of the supervision exercised by the Board depended largely on the quality of government reports. The reports should be accurate, precise and complete and should be submitted on the dates prescribed in order to permit the Board to ascertain the effectiveness of the control system. The Board expressed the hope that all Governments would see to it that their narcotics administrations were properly staffed and provided with adequate funds. Moreover, because of the urgency of the need for strengthening national narcotic controls to the maximum extent, the Board urged that the Council consider assigning more technical assistance resources on a regional basis.

484. The President of the INCB reported to the Council that the greater part of the licit international trade in opium derived from India, which produced approximately 50 per cent of the total world requirements—of about 1,000 tons annually—for the manufacture of morphine and codeine, most of the remainder being produced in the USSR. He observed that the control systems in those two countries were equally efficient.

485. The quantities of coca leaves required annually for the licit manufacture of cocaine and as a flavouring agent for beverages varied between 200 and 500 tons, but statistics furnished by Bolivia and Peru, the principal growing regions, revealed an annual harvest of 12,000 to 15,000 tons. It was in the international interest as well as in the economic and social interest of the Andean regions that coca leaf production should be reduced and brought under control. Action was required on two fronts: to reduce the areas of organized production to manageable proportions and progressively to reduce and eventually eliminate the coca-chewing habit. The Board recognized that the effective replacement of coca cultivation by other crops would entail a radical change in the agricultural economy, for which substantial administrative, technical and financial resources would be needed.

486. The Board noted that although there had been a great improvement over the years in the control of manufactured drugs, to the point where there were practically no leakages of narcotic drugs from the licit manufacture into the illicit market, it was nevertheless essential for Governments to continue to exercise the greatest possible vigilance and care in the issue of licences to manufacturers, to establishments and to persons engaged in the distribution of narcotic drugs. Governments should also assure themselves that adequate control machinery existed before granting permission for new manufacturing ventures or for increasing manufacture.

^{20/} E/AC.7/SR.614.

^{21/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 75, document A/7361, para. 24.

487. Calling attention to the fact that the illicit traffic in opium and coca leaves was principally fed from uncontrolled or illicit production, the Board suggested that the elimination of the illicit traffic was therefore of critical importance for the solution of the international narcotics problem. Lack of control derived chiefly from an inadequate administrative structure, from difficulty of access to the production areas, and from the facts that the illicit production was often closely bound in with the social practices of local populations and that the illicitly produced opium and coca leaves were of critical importance as the only cash crops in desperately poor agricultural economies. In the circumstances, the Board felt that the only hope of achieving substantial progress would be by means of a broadly based programme of economic and social advancement. The President of the INCB welcomed General Assembly resolution 2434 (XXIII) on the subject, and the practical measures initiated in some of the countries concerned.

488. Cannabis was also very widely abused and was extremely difficult to control. While established opinion in regard to cannabis was questioned in some quarters, the view was still solidly held in authoritative medical circles that it was a drug of dependence, that it gave rise to public health problems and that its control must be maintained.

489. A growing and serious problem was posed by the widespread abuse of sedatives, stimulants and hallucinogenic substances such as LSD. Lest Governments be faced with an unmanageable situation in a few years, specific measures of control at the national and at the international level must be adopted without delay. As the Permanent Central Narcotics Board had done, the INCB emphasized the urgent need for adequate measures, including the early adoption of international legislation.

490. The Board noted that in dealing with the social problems of drug abuse there had been a shift in some countries from the punitive method of dealing with drug-dependent persons to a psychiatric or other medical approach and to the study of the entire problem through multidisciplinary methods of scientific research. The Board acknowledged the need for stimulating further research into the phenomenon of drug dependence and for making the results more readily available to those concerned with the upbringing of youth and with the emergence of a public conscience in those matters.

491. In the debate in the Council,^{14/} several representatives expressed appreciation of the information provided, agreement on the need to regulate dangerous psychotropic substances, and support for the intensification of control measures against illicit traffic. The observer from Iran stated that the law authorizing the resumption of opium production was provisional, that the private sector was still prohibited from cultivating opium poppy and that control measures would be strengthened. He pointed out that the Government would have a monopoly of opium production, handling and export, and that consumption for other than medical or scientific purposes would be prohibited and violators punished. In response, the hope was expressed in the Council that not too much time would

elapse before, as a result of broad international efforts and close co-operation with its neighbours, Iran would again be able to lead the movement for control of opium production which it had initiated in 1955.

492. In resolution 1398 (XLVI), the Council took note with satisfaction of the first report of the INCB.

F. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

493. The Council had before it at its forty-sixth session the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries set up by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1273 (XLI), which had met at Geneva from 2 to 13 December 1968, together with a report prepared for the Group by the Secretary-General (E/4614 and Corr.1),^{22/} and a progress report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant^{22/} to Council resolution 1273 (XLI) (E/4630).

494. The report prepared for the Group by the Secretary-General contained an analysis of tax relief measures applied under bilateral treaties and their possible effects on foreign private investments, and a review of the provisions of the 1963 Draft Double Taxation Convention on Income and Capital drafted by the Fiscal Committee of OECD and of provisions of various treaties between industrialized countries as well as of treaties between industrialized and developing countries, with particular emphasis on the special problems of developing countries in their relations with capital-exporting countries.

495. In its report the Ad Hoc Group of Experts emphasized the desirability of tax treaties between developed and developing countries. Progress in the establishment of such treaties had been slow and had not kept pace with the requirements of development and international trade. One reason for the slow progress was that the pattern of tax treaties followed for some time by the developed countries did not seem to accommodate the needs of developing countries; the concept of reciprocity underlying treaties between developed countries was not equally valid when the contracting States were at vastly different stages of economic development. Real progress in the area of tax treaties between developed and developing countries could be accomplished only if there was a forum in which experts from both sides would have an opportunity of explaining and exchanging their opinions with a view to examining new and more appropriate patterns.

496. The Group reported that it had covered a great deal of ground and had made considerable progress in identifying problems and in analysing and narrowing down differences. Basic understanding and agreement had been reached with respect to several issues. The Group strongly recommended that the discussions should be continued, and that the next meeting should be convened not later than the autumn of 1969.

497. The Secretary-General stated in his progress report that the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of

^{22/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XVI.2.

Experts had shown that when the discussion was geared to specific problems, high-level experts from developed and developing countries were able to narrow down their differences and reach a broad consensus on a number of issues. Even in the areas in which progress had been more limited, alternative solutions had been proposed and discussed as possible guidelines for bilateral negotiations. The Secretary-General recommended that the Council should request the Group to continue its work.

498. The representative of the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of tax treaties for both developed and developing countries. Double taxation might in certain cases discourage foreign investors, while the revenue interests of the host country would be affected by measures adopted to avoid it. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries could adjust tax relief measures to different tax structures and might lead to better tax enforcement in developing countries through an exchange of taxpayer information, and even assistance in tax collection and consultation between tax administrations. The report of the Group had indicated that there had been a broad consensus on a number of issues, particularly those of business profits, personal service income and air transport profits, and that even in areas in which progress had been more limited, a compromise might be worked out after further discussions.

499. During the debate,^{23/} in which most of the members of the Council participated, there was unanimous agreement that the work of the Group had been very useful, and it was generally felt that a second meeting should be convened. Many representatives congratulated the Group on its achievement and the Secretariat on the excellent documentation it had submitted.

500. It was felt that tax agreements could play an important role in accelerating the flow of private capital to developing countries. Many representatives expressed the hope that the Group, in the light of its conclusion that the pattern of tax agreements applied between developed countries did not seem to accommodate the needs of the developing countries, would develop guidelines that would take into account the special position of developing countries and thus facilitate the conclusion of more balanced tax agreements. It was felt that the OECD Draft Convention constituted an appropriate point of departure.

501. Some representatives said that, though they had originally been reluctant to endorse the establishment of the Group of Experts, they were now enthusiastic about the progress that had been achieved. Reference was made to the United Nations Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, which had recommended that the specific tax issues involved should be studied by the Group.^{24/} Some representatives felt that the Group should be expanded to permit a broader representation of various regions and tax systems, such as those in effect in Belgium, Indonesia and the French-speaking countries of West Africa.

502. One representative pointed out that the question of tax treaties involved operations by the private sector and was therefore not directly relevant to his country's relations with developing countries. He expressed sympathy with the desire of developing countries to conclude such agreements as would enable them to obtain additional development finance. Since it appeared from the reports before the Council that the work of the Group had proceeded along proper lines, his delegation had no objection to its continuation.

503. A proposal that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit to the Council at its forty-seventh session a short note relating to the possibility of transforming the Group of Experts into a governmental body was not accepted.

504. In resolution 1430 (XLVI), the Council requested the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries to continue its work as envisaged in resolution 1273 (XLIII); requested the Secretary-General to convene the Group early in 1970 and to make appropriate financial allocation to enable the Group to continue its work; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the next meeting.

G. Tourism

505. As a basis for the Council's consideration of the question of tourism at its forty-seventh session, the Secretary-General submitted to it, in accordance with resolution 1363 (XLV), a report giving a succinct picture of the current programmes and activities of the United Nations and related organizations in the field of tourism, together with suggestions for the improved integration and co-ordination of those activities (E/4653). The Council had before it also four addenda to the report, including a report of the IUOTO Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism held at Sofia, Bulgaria, from 15 to 28 May 1969 (E/4653/Add.1), a report of the Secretary-General giving a functional review of activities in the field of tourism prepared at the request of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4653/Add.2) and a note by the Secretary-General of IUOTO concerning a resolution adopted by the IUOTO Conference (E/4653/Add.4). In addition to those reports, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Tourism Development (E/4615 and Corr.1), a report of IUOTO on International Tourist Year (E/4627) and a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (E/4629), all of which had been before it at its forty-sixth session. It had decided at that session^{25/} to consider those reports at its forty-seventh session in connexion with the review of programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism to be undertaken in pursuance of resolution 1363 (XLV).

506. The note by the Secretary-General of IUOTO (E/4653/Add.4) explained that the purpose of the resolution adopted at the Sofia Conference was to create an intergovernmental tourism organization whose

^{23/} E/AC.6/SR.485-487; E/SR.1602.

^{24/} Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries: report on a meeting held at Amsterdam, 16-20 February 1969 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12), chap. III, D.

^{25/} E/SR.1578.

field of competence would coincide with the activities of the tourist organizations at the national level. The activities of the organization would be essentially of a technical, administrative and promotional nature and it would be left to the organizations of the United Nations system to make arrangements for such tourist activities as fell within their responsibility. The inter-governmental tourist organization would have to define the most effective methods for the administration and management of those tourist activities in the global interest of the economic and social development of the countries concerned. The organization would assist the Council in important questions relating to specific sectors of tourism and would be responsible for collecting and disseminating information relating to tourist legislation and regulations.

507. The Council also had before it chapter IV of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716, paras. 41-47), concerning tourism. The Committee had discussed the question, in accordance with Council resolution 1363 (XLV), on the basis of the Secretary-General's report (E/4653). Three main conclusions had evolved from the Committee's discussion: first, that an integrated approach to the promotion of tourism, giving due attention to the social aspects of the question, needed to be worked out among all the organizations concerned; secondly, that there should be more advance planning of multilateral efforts, taking into account bilateral and national efforts; and thirdly, that there needed to be close co-ordination of all United Nations activities in that field. The Committee had also recommended that the Council request the ACC, taking into account the discussions in the Council, to consider what action might best be taken to ensure a full and effective response by the United Nations to the needs and opportunities in the field of tourism.

508. The debate in the Council at its forty-seventh session^{26/} focused mainly on the institutional problems raised by the resolution adopted by the Sofia Conference. Two main lines of thinking became evident with regard to the question.

509. After informal discussions in which no agreement was reached, the two main positions were embodied in draft resolutions. In one it was suggested that the Council would refer consideration of the item on the development of tourism to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should study the guidelines for the creation of an intergovernmental tourism organization contained in the resolution adopted at the Sofia Conference and should report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the constitutional, organizational and financial implications of establishing such an organization.

510. The other draft resolution reflected an attempt to find another substantive solution. Rather than setting up new machinery for tourism, it contained a proposal to the effect that the Council should recommend States members of IUOTO to take joint action at its next general assembly to modify the statutes of IUOTO in order to establish the intergovernmental

character of the organization by the most appropriate means and that, once that was done, the Council should then decide to recognize the decisive and central role that IUOTO should be called upon to play as regards the co-ordinating activities in the field of tourism falling within the purview of the United Nations system.

511. At the conclusion of its debate, the Council decided (resolution 1449 (XLVII)) to defer further consideration of the review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism to its resumed forty-seventh session and to submit its conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. It also requested the Secretary-General to study the guidelines for the creation of an intergovernmental tourism organization, prepared by the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism, in the light of the debate on the subject and the proposals made at the forty-seventh session and of his report on the review of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism (E/4653 and Add.1-4) as well as of the report of the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism (E/4653/Add.1) and the text of the resolution adopted by it; and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, through the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session, on the constitutional, organizational and financial implications of the establishment of an intergovernmental tourism organization and on any other effective measures for the development of tourism.

H. Role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development

512. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2459 (XXIII), the Council during its forty-sixth session, discussed^{27/} the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development. In its resolution the General Assembly had recognized the importance of the co-operative movement in the development of various fields of production and distribution, and the fact that the promotion of the co-operative movement in accordance with local needs could contribute to the implementation of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Assembly had accordingly requested the Council to consider, in connexion with the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the question of the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development.

513. The Council had before it a memorandum by Poland entitled "The role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development" (E/4648), in which was given a brief history of the development of the co-operative movement in Poland as well as a summary account of the achievements of the movement in fostering social, cultural and economic development in that country. On the basis of these considerations, several proposals were made in the memorandum for future action whereby the co-operative movement could aid significantly in achieving the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

^{26/} E/SR.1632-1634.

^{27/} E/SR.1588, 1589, 1599, 1602.

514. According to the memorandum, the co-operative movement could play an exceptional role in the villages of developing countries, where most of the population lived, particularly in respect of an expansion of trade in agricultural products, and could be an important factor in reducing the "negative role" of the middleman in the exchange of goods. The movement could further be a key factor in the development of unused and virgin lands, a development which required greater investments than single families or tribes could afford. In addition, co-operatives could be of considerable help in supplying villages with domestic and imported goods for both production and consumption. Finally, the co-operative movement could contribute to the extension of the function of State credit institutions, and help in financing farming activity, particularly land investments.

515. In the debate that ensued,^{1/} it was urged that the United Nations should take the fullest possible account of the co-operative movement in planning the work programme for the next Development Decade.

516. Several specialized agencies and a non-governmental organization expressed enthusiastic support for the promotion of the role of the co-operative movement in over-all development. The representative of the International Labour Organisation reminded the Council of that organization's interest in co-operatives over the years and pointed out that the ILO had been seeking to facilitate the acquisition by developing nations of guidelines for the establishment and management of co-operatives. The representative of UNESCO stated that the functional literacy programme of his organization was geared also to promoting the co-operative movement in the developing countries, particularly in the rural areas. He stressed the need for co-operative education programmes in developing countries, and urged that education of all kinds should include a co-operative component. The FAO representative noted that over-all institutional planning was necessary in the development of human resources, which in turn would bring about increased production and general social and economic development. That could best be achieved through the co-operative movement which, since it was helpful in reaching small farmers, was being promoted by FAO in concert with other agencies of the United Nations system. Outlining the scope of its activities in different parts of the developing world, the International Co-operative Alliance emphasized that it was important for aid-giving countries to recognize the role and importance of co-operative movements, and that in return, co-operatives must themselves be able to recognize their own needs and requirements.

517. The Council adopted a resolution (1413 (XLVI)) by which it (a) decided to take full account of the potential role of the co-operative movement in the preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to make an assessment of the contribution which could be made by that movement in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade, with a view to ensuring that the contribution should be duly reflected in the international development strategy; (b) requested interested agencies and organs of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, in the development and strengthening of the

co-operative movement and to include in their reports to the Council their activities in that field; (c) invited Member States which had experience and knowledge in the field of co-operatives to give appropriate assistance to the developing countries, at their request, in developing the potential which the co-operative movement could offer for economic and social development; (d) recommended Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, to intensify their efforts to develop the co-operative movement and make full use, within the framework of their own priorities, of the resources of the UNDP for assistance in that field; (e) requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the interested organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the International Co-operative Alliance, a report which would assist in putting into effect the provisions of (a) above, taking into account the time-table which had been approved for the formulation of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

1. Programmes of international action related to youth*

518. A note on measures taken to strengthen and co-ordinate existing programmes for youth (E/4686 and Add.1) served as the basis for the Council's consideration of programmes of international action related to youth. The note, which had been submitted by the Secretary-General in response to Council resolution 1354 (XLV), had, in accordance with that resolution, been prepared after consultation with the agencies and organizations concerned, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. In its consideration of the subject at its forty-seventh session,^{28/} the Council took account also of the resolution on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development which it had adopted at its forty-sixth session (resolution 1407 (XLVI)), after considering the comments of the Commission for Social Development on a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development.^{29/}

519. The note by the Secretary-General (E/4686 and Add.1), which was in the nature of a progress report, briefly reviewed the actions and programmes that were being undertaken and planned by the United Nations, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, and the methods of consultation and co-operation that had been established among them and also between them and the major international non-governmental youth organizations. It drew attention to two important studies that were to be undertaken: one in accordance with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2447 (XXIII), acting on the recommendation of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968 that the Council should invite the Commission on Human Rights and UNESCO to "study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

^{28/} E/SR.1630, 1631, 1636.

^{29/} See chapter VIII, section C.

the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms"; the other in accordance with the request made in Council resolution 1407 (XLVI), that the Secretary-General should prepare "an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, describing the needs and aspirations of youth and the most effective methods of meeting those needs". The Secretary-General stated in his note that the discussion of youth at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly as well as the results of those two studies were expected to give added impetus to the strengthening of practical field operations and to interagency co-operation during the Second Development Decade.

520. In the debate in the Council, members were reminded by a representative of the Secretary-General that many fundamental human rights, though ascribed to all people including youth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were still largely denied to many young people in both the rich and the poor regions of the world, and that much of the revolt or disengagement of youth had its origin in their disillusionment with a society and a system that did not practise what it preached. While the current protest of youth arose mainly from an articulate minority with greater ability and opportunity to express itself and attract attention, it probably represented in large measure the thoughts and feelings of much greater numbers of young people, many of whom, being uneducated and unemployed, were to a large extent unrepresented and, therefore, the unheard. As had been stated at the fifth interagency meeting on youth held in Rome in 1969, human rights, as related to young people, would have to be translated into action, and young people would have to be helped to find the means of changing society through the attainment of political, economic and social justice. In order for international programmes to be effective, and to produce results in the near future, government action in respect of youth would need to be greatly increased.

521. Members of the Council welcomed the increasing scope and co-ordination of work with youth, and emphasized the urgency of further expanding all programmes, if the neglect of today's youth was not to increase the problems of tomorrow's adult world. Several members commented on the value of over-all development programmes for developing countries, especially in their rural areas, where more than 80 per cent of the young people lived, most of them unorganized and under-utilized. Others stressed the serious consequences of unemployment among young people, which frustrated all efforts to prepare youth for their task of building peace and prosperity. Some members of the Council thought that the Secretary-General's note concentrated unduly on the developing countries, whereas the disillusionment of youth was also causing serious problems in the advanced countries. It was suggested that the time might be right for drawing up a declaration on youth, which would bring up to date all previous resolutions and conventions, and proclaim the rights and duties of youth, including its right to full participation in political, social, economic and cultural activities at the national and international levels.

522. It was agreed that in all parts of the world the major problem was to involve youth in development

efforts and to enlist their active participation, and it was emphasized that young people must have opportunities to take part not only in implementing plans and programmes but also in formulating them. Young people would not allow themselves to be programmed, even for their own benefit, by leaders of a society that they rejected to a large extent, and the remarkable progress of the Young World Programme of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign was due mainly to the fact that it was led and largely executed by young people themselves in many countries. The United Nations and other international agencies and organizations might well examine ways of adapting their structures and regulations in order to provide genuine participation by youth and establish open and direct channels of contact with them. The activities of Governments and national youth organizations also needed to be increased; the necessary financing for that priority area could be found if there was the political will to do so.

523. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council took note^{30/} of the note by the Secretary-General (E/4686 and Add.1).

J. Land reform

524. The Council at its forty-sixth session had before it,^{31/} in pursuance of resolution 1154 (XLI), a summary (E/4617) of the fifth report on progress in land reform. The report had been prepared, in accordance with resolution 1078 (XXXIX) by the Secretary-General in collaboration with FAO and the ILO and had taken into account the conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference held in Rome from June to July 1966.

525. In introducing the report,^{32/} the representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council that the progress in land reform in the developing countries during the First United Nations Development Decade had left little room for complacency. The achievements had generally been modest and had not resulted in an appreciable improvement in the lot of the rural poor.

526. The representative of FAO, in his statement to the Council,^{32/} said that though some progress had been made in land reform in Asia, the Near East and Africa, the achievements had been far too small in relation to the magnitude of the problem. Experience had revealed that economic development and the increased use of technology did not automatically lead to an improvement in the lot of the cultivator; to achieve maximum effectiveness, those measures had to be accompanied by comprehensive agrarian reform. Economic development could not be long sustained without an agrarian structural change being effected.

527. After noting the factors contributing to the failure of agrarian reform in a number of countries, the representative of FAO stressed that attention should be paid to a number of areas, among which were planned transformation of land tenure, complementary supporting services, institutional reform,

^{30/} E/SR.1636.

^{31/} E/AC.6/SR.484, 485, 488; E/SR.1602.

^{32/} E/AC.6/SR.484.

increased capital formation, and a regional approach to development.

528. The representative of the ILO, emphasizing^{32/-} the importance of the employment aspects of the problem, explained the various measures taken by the ILO in the field of technical assistance as well as in training and field projects.

529. In the course of the discussion, general satisfaction was expressed with the summary of the fifth report, which, it was noted, provided a useful analysis of the problems that tended to arise in the implementation of land reform measures. Some representatives held that the report did not pay sufficient attention to the experience of the socialist countries in the field of land reform, particularly with regard to the role of the rural co-operative movement. It was generally recognized that there was a close relationship between land reform and industrial development, and that the former could not be carried far in the absence of progress in the industrial sphere. Land reform, it was observed, should not be an end in itself but rather a part of the process of reforming agriculture so that it could contribute more effectively towards the modernization of the economy.

530. Certain representatives stressed the need for case study material and empirical data in the preparation of future reports. They felt that the time had come for international organizations to move from global generalities to specific problems of implementation of land reform in different regions or groups of countries.

531. A restructuring of administrative and other institutional bodies would be necessary if land reform programmes were to prove successful. In the same context, land distribution could not be separated from the question of compensation to the former land-owners.

532. Though the Council generally supported the idea of a periodic review of the land reform question, several representatives suggested that the current three-year interval was too short, and that a longer period between reports would allow more time for progress to take place in that field.

533. Because of lack of time, the Council did not adopt the substantive resolution that many representatives felt that important subject deserved but, instead, decided to take note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform and asked the Secretary-General, in collaboration with FAO, the ILO and other specialized agencies concerned, to submit the sixth report on the subject to the Council in 1974.

534. The Council further decided that, in preparing the sixth report, the Secretary-General should place special emphasis on the financial aspects of land reform and the possibilities of international co-operation in that field. He was also asked to place special emphasis on the aims, principles and concrete methods of land reform planning and implementation, as well as on specific aspects and the use of regional experience in that area.

Chapter XII

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

535. The Council, at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, considered the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. It had before it the Secretary-General's report on the subject (E/4612 and Add.1-8, E/4612 (Annex) and E/4612 (Annex)/Add.1), the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session (E/4670) and extracts (E/L.1267) from the report of the ACABQ to the General Assembly on the budget estimates for 1970 (A/7608).^{1/}

536. The Secretary-General's report, prepared in pursuance of Council resolutions 1171 (XLI), 1177 (XLI) and 1367 (XLV), consisted of four parts: (a) a general review of the areas of priority, analysing the over-all trends in programmes and activities between 1958 and 1969; (b) a description of the work programme and budgetary requirements for 1970 and programme projections for 1971; (c) a statistical annex; and (d) addenda to the report giving detailed information on the 1969-1970 work programme covering the following sectors, which were to be reviewed in depth: international trade; administration of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation; executive direction and management; the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; international control of narcotic drugs; natural resources; transport and tourism; and human rights activities.

537. In part I of the report, the general review of areas of priority, the Secretary-General described the existing framework for reporting on the programme and budgetary requirements, within which a distinction was made between basic research services and substantive servicing of meetings and conferences, including programme management, substantive support of technical co-operation, and field activities. He noted that although some progress had been made in relating programme and budgetary information more closely, it was still difficult under the existing system to make an assessment of the proposed programmes in conjunction with the physical and financial resources needed for their implementation.

538. Analysing programmes and activities between 1958 and 1969, the report showed that over-all trends reflected a substantial increase in activities, resulting largely from the growth of the technical co-operation programmes, under which direct assistance was provided to Governments in the developing regions at their request. In the past decade, expenditures for technical co-operation field activities had in-

creased more than sixfold, from \$8.2 million in 1958 to \$55.1 million in 1968. They were expected to amount to \$62.6 million for 1969. Other major factors that had contributed to the increase in expenditures included the establishment of ECA in 1958, of UNCTAD in 1964 and of UNIDO in 1966.

539. The analysis of changes in the allocation of resources among major programmes showed that the combined share of activities in the fields of international trade and industrial development had risen from 6 per cent of the total expenditures in the economic and social fields in 1958 to about 30 per cent in 1968. As a result of the establishment of the new regional Economic Commission for Africa and the expansion or creation of new major programmes, the proportion of total resources devoted to activities at the regional level had been kept almost constant. In 1968, as in 1958, some 40 per cent of the total staff resources in the economic and social fields had been allocated to activities at the regional level.

540. The report attempted to assess the results of the activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and indicated the difficulties encountered because of the complex techniques of evaluation and the question of legislative authority governing each project or programme. The assessment distinguished between research and studies carried out at the request of a legislative organ and field activities in which the initiative came from the Governments themselves.

541. In discussing the criteria for the determination of priorities, the report referred to the need for a fully developed system of information geared specifically to the purposes of decision-making. It indicated the steps that should normally be taken by both the executive bodies responsible for implementing a project and the legislative bodies, which had the authority to approve the appropriate funds required. Those steps were (a) a careful re-examination of the broad goals and objectives to be served by a given programme, (b) the translation of those objectives into more clearly defined targets, which in some cases were quantifiable or measurable, (c) the selection of the most suitable means of meeting the "defined targets" or "subtargets" and (d) the evaluation of performance of accomplishment in respect of the proposed targets. The report stressed the use of different management techniques which were not necessarily mutually exclusive, such as programme planning and budgeting, cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis, and general systems analysis, as a requirement for decision-making on a more rational basis. Since the problem was essentially one of allocating limited resources, the goal should be to discover

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.

the set of programmes that led to the maximum attainment of objectives, within the limited resources. That implied the need for reallocating resources from a project or activity with a smaller marginal return to one with a larger marginal yield.

542. A budget on a programme basis that would help identify the existing gaps between programme requirements and the resources available, and medium- and long-term planning, without which new management techniques could not effectively be used, were other essential requirements for implementing the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343)^{2/} for an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

543. Part II of the Secretary-General's report described the work programme and budgetary requirements for 1970 and programme projections for 1971. The proposals for 1970, which were submitted as part of the Secretary-General's budget proposals, were limited to the level of his requests for 1969, except in those cases in which there were strong and compelling reasons for exceeding those levels in certain specific activities.

544. The 1970 proposals were based on the internal programme and on the budgetary review carried out by an internal review group composed of senior officials of the Office of the Controller and of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In order to meet the Committee's time-table, the review process had been advanced by almost four months. For the first time, members of the review group had visited the headquarters of two of the regional economic commissions (ECLA and ECAFE) in order to discuss the programme for 1970 and its budgetary implications with each of the executive secretaries and his staff.

545. For 1971, the Secretary-General had put forward tentative projections which included a forecast of the future level of activities to be financed from extra-budgetary funds, particularly from the UNDP, and their relation to the work financed from the regular budget. Those tentative projections had been prepared as part of the process of meeting the requirements of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), according to which the Secretary-General was requested to submit planning estimates for 1971 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969. The tentative projections submitted to the Committee referred only to the economic, social and human rights fields to be reviewed by the appropriate legislative organs, particularly the Economic and Social Council.

546. The report of the Secretary-General contained information on the resources required, in terms of man-months, for carrying out each of the programmes and their components in 1970 and 1971, including new projects or enlarged projects. For the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, sixteen additional established posts at the professional level and above, to be financed from budgetary resources,

were recommended for 1970 and thirty-two additional posts were projected for 1971. Extra-budgetary resources were expected to provide ten additional posts in 1970 and five in 1971. For the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, twenty-three additional posts were recommended for 1970 and forty-six additional posts were projected for 1971. For UNCTAD^{3/} and UNIDO the 1970 requests amounted to five and nineteen additional professional posts, respectively, with a further projected increase in 1971 of thirteen posts for UNCTAD and twenty-nine posts for UNIDO. For all other work in the economic, social and human rights fields, a total of three additional posts at the professional level and above were requested for 1970, and four additional posts were projected for 1971.

547. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in his introductory statement at the forty-sixth session,^{4/} reviewed the progress that had been achieved since 1966 in relating programme proposals to available resources. Much more had to be accomplished before the fully integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting envisaged by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies could be achieved. At the Secretariat level, a careful and systematic approach had made it possible to come close to making a single integrated process from what had previously been distinct and separate tasks—preparing budgets, on the one hand, and working out programmes of activity, on the other. He expressed concern at an apparent paradox: at the same time that the confidence placed in the United Nations by both the developing and the developed countries was being reflected by the steady growth of technical co-operation activities financed from extra-budgetary resources, efforts were evidently being made to impose restrictive budgetary policies which necessarily contrasted with the reasonable hopes and expectations associated with the coming Second Development Decade and the promise it held for the expansion of international co-operation.

548. The report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session (E/4670) covered the divergent views expressed in the Committee's general debate on the rate of expansion of the United Nations economic, social and human rights programmes and the formulation of priorities. The representative of the major market economy country criticized the documentation put before the Committee as attempting to justify a philosophy of unrestrained expansionism which might jeopardize the financial support that the Organization received from Governments; his Government was of the opinion that for the time being only a moderate rate of growth should be assumed and that the United Nations should do all in its power at the executive and legislative levels to curtail its ever increasing expenditure. The representative of the major centrally planned economy country, referring to a disorganized increase in activities, staff and budgets which resulted in a proliferation of bodies, meetings and documentation,

^{3/} The UNCTAD request for 1970 was subsequently increased to seven professional posts, in accordance with decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board at its eighth session.

^{4/} E/SR.1591.

^{2/} *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80.

said he thought it was time to halt the unco-ordinated growth and to introduce more effective methods of planning, programming and budgeting as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts. The representative of another major market economy country said he considered that the Committee should address itself to the problem of the efficient use of resources; to that end the subordinate bodies of the Council should be requested to exercise greater self-discipline in their programme proposals, and the number of meetings should be limited. The representative of a third major market economy country stated that the Committee's role was not to discuss the budgetary questions but to establish priorities within the various programmes for an optimum utilization of resources.

549. During the debate at the forty-sixth session^{5/} the representatives of the developing countries expressed regret at the attitude of the four "major contributors" to the United Nations budget, which tended to restrict the rate of growth of the regular budget, and they expressed their concern lest any such restriction would have unfortunate repercussions on the United Nations programmes in the economic and social fields. They stated that those programmes should be considered on their merits and that a moderate increase such as that proposed by the Secretary-General for 1970 and 1971 was more than justified; any attempt on the part of the major contributors to impose a ceiling would constitute a violation of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), which had been negotiated on the basis of clear understandings and which rejected the thesis that programme formulation and implementation would depend on the availability of resources predetermined arbitrarily; such an approach represented a lack of confidence in the United Nations as an instrument for international collaboration providing vital benefits to the less developed countries. The natural result of that attitude on the part of the major contributors would constitute an entirely unacceptable denial of the legitimate aspirations of the less developed countries. The representatives nevertheless felt that every effort should be made to ensure the most effective use of resources.

550. The representative of one developed country agreed with the view that it was essential that sound and effective methods for planning and financing the economic, social and human rights programmes should be applied and that any new and increased programmes should be undertaken only if there was solid justification for them. He did not share the view that the rate of expansion of those programmes should be determined by the application of budgetary ceilings. His delegation had always been prepared to consider reasonable increases in programmes and budgets provided there was sound justification for them.

551. As regards priorities among programmes and within programmes, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination generally agreed with the criteria, suggested in the Secretary-General's report, that might be developed for the purpose of determining priorities. A few members indicated their belief that the role of the Committee consisted mainly in proposing

to the Council, on the basis of suggestions by the Secretary-General, the assignment of priorities both between and within the various programmes. Other members stated that any attempt to establish priorities must take full account of interaction between all sectors of development and that to some extent efforts should be made concurrently on all fronts; accordingly, they would prefer the many areas of high priority to be viewed as alignments on a plateau rather than rungs on a ladder in order to avoid the inequities implied in a hierarchical system. The Committee agreed that the degree to which effective international action was possible within a particular field should be considered when attempting to develop a rational system of priorities. It also recognized that certain programmes considered to be of a lower priority frequently included components of very great importance. In addition, the allocation of resources had to take into account not only the priorities within a programme but also the substantive support which the division concerned provided. In those circumstances, the optimum allocation of resources of different programme areas and within programmes was largely a matter of judgement based on an intimate knowledge of the work and the responsibilities of the units which carried out the programmes in response to decisions of the legislative bodies of the United Nations and within that framework, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries. Some representatives considered that it was primarily the responsibility of the Secretary-General to make proposals for the allocation of priorities both among sectors and within sectors, to be considered by the Committee and to be decided upon by the Council and the General Assembly.

552. There was widespread agreement in the Committee that the programme of work and the consequent budget proposals should reflect a rational system of priorities. The Committee noted with satisfaction that a number of subsidiary organs of the Council had already adopted the system of priority ratings recommended by the Committee in its report in 1968 (E/4493/Rev.2,^{6/} para. 12); it confirmed its conclusion that the application of that classification had been very useful and urged that it should be adopted throughout the United Nations system. Although it was unable to propose a coherent system of priorities at that time, the Committee agreed that primary importance should be attached by the United Nations family to the preparation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

553. The Committee came to certain other conclusions and recommendations relating to the revision of its work and specific aspects of the work programme in various sectors. It proposed to review its work programme over a period of four years rather than three, and expressed the hope that it could propose to the Council before the end of its three-year mandate a reorganization of the schedule of meetings of the subordinate bodies of the Council and other organizations whose activities were of interest to it, so that the Committee could review the work programme more fully and prepare appropriate

^{5/} E/SR.1591, 1592.

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

recommendations to the Council well in advance of its own sessions.

554. The Committee considered that the work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies should be given very high priority, particularly with regard to its work for the Second Development Decade. Reiterating its view that the work in the field of natural resources was of major importance, the Committee expressed its concern that many of the projects that were being carried out were based on legislative authority that was more than five years old. It welcomed the assurance given that the Secretary-General would re-examine older legislation and its relevance to new work. It recommended further that the Council should not approve the proposal for the publication of the journal Natural Resources Forum; ^{7/} that it should request the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparation of a long-term plan as requested by the Committee in 1968, and that the Committee should be informed at its session in 1970 of the action taken in that regard; and finally, that the project on data storage and retrieval should be postponed pending the outcome of the many studies under way on the subject.

555. The Committee noted with satisfaction the high quality of the studies and reports in the fiscal and financial field. As regards population questions, it noted with satisfaction that the work programme had increasingly been oriented towards action and it welcomed the agreement reached between the United Nations, the UNDP and the specialized agencies regarding their respective responsibilities in connexion with projects financed from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The Committee commended the Statistical Office for its judicious use of manpower and attached great importance to the work of the Statistical Office and of the International Computing Centre. It considered the work programme in public administration as one of great interest to all countries and noted with particular appreciation its ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in vital areas. It felt that the question of appropriate staff for the Office of Science and Technology should be reviewed by the Secretary-General in the light of its debate ^{8/} and repeated the observation it had made earlier that, wherever possible, use should be made of staff seconded from the specialized agencies and consultants. While recognizing the necessity of having a certain number of staff to ensure a viable unit, it again emphasized that neither the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development nor the Office of Science and Technology should have an operational role. There was general satisfaction with the work of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. As regards UNCTAD, the Committee felt that since the Trade and Development Board reviewed the work programme in detail the Committee should concentrate in the future on the relative priority to be given to UNCTAD projects within the over-all activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human

rights fields. There was a consensus that the UNCTAD programme should have very high priority.

556. At its forty-sixth session, the Council had a preliminary discussion ^{2/} on the report of the Secretary-General (E/4612 and Add.1-8) and the report of the CPC on the first part of its third session (E/4670). Some members, while expressing their appreciation of the efforts made, felt that the Committee had not been able under existing conditions to carry out one of its essential tasks, that of determining priorities. They referred to the difficulties encountered in that respect and in the co-ordination of activities. They expressed the view that a fuller discussion at the forty-seventh session of the Council would be helpful in the examination of the future role of the Committee.

557. The Council adopted a resolution (1390 (XLVI)) in which it transmitted the report of the CPC on the first part of its third session to the ACABQ in order to assist it in its review of the Secretary-General's budget estimates and decided to consider the report further at its forty-seventh session.

558. At the forty-seventh session, ^{10/} the Council accordingly resumed consideration of the report of the CPC on the first part of its third session (E/4670). Members of the Council agreed with the Committee's proposal that it should review its work programme and extend it over a four-year period. As regards priorities, it was noted that the Committee had been unable to propose a current set of priorities—a task that was recognized as an extremely complicated one. In that connexion it was hoped that the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies would extend their efforts to set priorities within broad substantive areas. The view was expressed that the CPC should avoid general discussions and concentrate on the examination of programmes, in order to ensure the effectiveness and best possible use of United Nations resources. It was further stated that a committee such as the CPC was an essential tool of the Council for the carrying out of its task as the governing body for United Nations economic and social activities, and that the Committee could not function satisfactorily unless it was given sufficient time for its work.

559. In resolution 1456 (XLVII) the Council expressed its appreciation to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for the efforts it had made in reviewing the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and requested the Secretary-General to take into account the Committee's comments and observations with respect to the work programme as well as the Council's comments and decisions thereon. It transmitted the relevant sections of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the subsidiary organs and bodies concerned and to the Trade and Development Board for action as appropriate.

^{7/} See chapter IV, section A.

^{8/} See chapter V, section C.

^{2/} E/SR.1591, 1592.

^{10/} E/AC.24/SR.367-369, 372-373, 376-379, 381-383, 385-386; E/SR.1637.

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. General development and review of activities

560. As in previous years, the Council at its forty-seventh session carried out a review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA.^{1/} The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had prepared the ground for the Council's work in a number of areas. There had also been discussion of co-ordination issues at the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held in July 1969. Besides the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716) and the report of the Joint Meetings (E/4717 and Corr.1), the Council had before it the reports and analytical summaries of the specialized agencies and IAEA,^{2/} the thirty-fifth

^{1/} E/AC.24/SR.366-369, 372, 373, 376-379, 382, 383, 385, 386; E/SR.1637.

^{2/} "Twenty-third report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations" and *Activities of the ILO, 1968: Report of the Director-General (Part 2) to the International Labour Conference, fifty-third session, 1969* (Geneva, 1969), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4655 and Add.1);

"Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session" (Rome, 1969), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4689);

"Report of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4666 and Corr.1);

International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1968* (Doc. 3792, A17-P/1, April 1969); and "Analytical summary of activities in 1968", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4656 and Add.1);

World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1968: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1969) (*Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 172*); and "Analytical summary of the World Health Organization's activities in 1968", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4675 and Add.1-2);

Universal Postal Union, *Report on the Work of the Union, 1968* (Berne, 1969); and "Analytical report on the work of the Universal Postal Union in 1968" (Berne, 1969), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4690 and Add.1);

International Telecommunication Union, *Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1968* (Geneva, 1969), and *Eighth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1969), transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4691 and Add.1);

World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1968* (WMO-No. 241.RP.80); and "Analytical summary of annual report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1968 to the forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4658 and Add.1);

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "Annual report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1969", transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4657);

International Atomic Energy Agency, "Annual report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1968-1969"; and *Atomic Energy in the Developing Countries: the 1968-1969 Programme*, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4650 and Add.1).

report of the ACC (E/4668 and Add.1), special statements by the ACC on the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/4710) and on problems of the human environment (E/4718), and the ACC report on expenditures in relation to programmes (E/4702), as well as the record of decisions taken during the second part of the resumed second session of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/GR.22). In addition, the Council had before it the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on Turkey and on "Co-ordination and co-operation at the country level", and information of action taken by certain agencies and the ACABQ thereon (E/4698 and Add.1-5), the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4733), and an extract from the report of the ACABQ dealing with the responsibilities of the Advisory Committee with regard to reports prepared by members of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/L.1268).

THE WORK OF THE ACC

561. Besides its annual report (E/4668 and Add.1), the ACC issued special statements on two major questions: the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/4710) and problems of the human environment (E/4718). The report contained as annexes reports on the evaluation of technical co-operation activities, on outer space activities, and on procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

562. The ACC stated that the past year had been one of taking stock and of reorganization as part of the preparations for the Development Decade. The ACC itself had been reviewing its own organization and functioning, in order to strengthen its capacity to deal with its continually growing workload. The report contained a section on that review, in which the ACC outlined the measures it had taken to adapt its arrangements and procedures in such a way that it could devote more time to policy issues.

563. The ACC noted that the constant increase in its activities was directly attributable to the growth in the volume and interdependence of international activities and in the number of organizations and programmes involved. Broad new subjects of international concern—from assistance in the processes of decolonization to the development of new programmes for youth, from the use of computers to the preservation and improvement of the human environment—had been added to the subjects already within its purview. Furthermore, because so many of those activities were interlocking and interdependent, a more systematic and continuous type of co-ordination was required.

564. The ACC pointed to two factors that had recently affected interagency co-ordination: the tendency for activities in similar or closely related

fields to be called for independently by different intergovernmental organs, and the creation of new machinery at the intergovernmental level, either specifically for co-ordination purposes or for purposes in which co-ordination played an important role. The ACC was endeavouring to work out among the various secretariats means of avoiding any duplication that might result.

565. Difficulties had been encountered in co-ordinating work in several substantive areas. In some cases, for example in respect of work on transport, tourism and procedures for handling the Inspectors' reports, solutions were in sight. In others, for example in respect of the protein problem and water resources, some difficulties persisted.

566. Studies and consultations in preparation for the Second Development Decade had continued to be a major concern, as was the promotion of co-operation in the field of population. Steps were being taken to strengthen programmes relating to youth, and in particular to ensure full co-ordination of the wide range of action being undertaken in that field. While other subjects covered in the report included outer space, natural disasters, public information, language arrangements, publications and documentation, the use of volunteers in field projects, the Joint Inspection Unit (see paras. 594-601) and questions relating to computers (see paras. 587-593), the ACC noted that it had also carried out considerable work in such fields as the exploration of the sea bed, human resources, social development, and the international control of narcotics, in addition to its substantial continuing work on administrative matters, particularly the functioning of the common system.

567. To an increasing extent, the General Assembly had been turning to the specialized agencies and IAEA for assistance in carrying out tasks recommended by its political organs. Consultations had been held within the framework of the ACC regarding the implementation of a number of such General Assembly resolutions; in particular, considerable progress had been made, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in working out measures to extend the scope of assistance that could be provided by the agencies to refugees from the African territories concerned, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) (see para. 605).

THE WORK OF THE CPC

568. During its resumed session, in June 1969, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, concentrating on the report of the ACC (E/4668 and Add.1), and also made preparations for its Joint Meetings with the ACC. In addition, the Committee considered the question of tourism in accordance with Council resolution 1363 (XLV).^{3/}

569. The Committee expressed regret that the report of the ACC did not cover a number of subjects such as science and technology, industrial development and tourism, in which problems of co-ordination were known to exist. It also felt that the report was

not sufficiently informative either on the measures taken or on the difficulties encountered in respect of certain subjects that were covered. It expressed the hope that the ACC would stress not only achievements but also problems in the field of co-ordination and recommended that it should be invited in 1970 to comment on certain problem areas of interagency co-ordination: the Second Development Decade, population, tourism, the transfer of science and technology, computers, natural resources and water.

570. As regards the review by the ACC of the functioning of intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination, the Committee considered that the ACC report did not adequately justify the proposed changes and refinements in the responsibilities of the ACC. It was agreed that further consideration of the tasks of the ACC and the arrangements it had proposed for discharging its responsibilities would take place at the Joint Meetings of the ACC and the CPC.

571. The Committee also commented on the sections of the ACC report dealing with protein, the human environment, International Education Year, youth, population, natural disasters, evaluation, public information and computers.

572. The Committee's consideration of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA and matters connected with the Joint Inspection Unit is covered in section B below.

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE CPC AND THE ACC AND THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

573. On 10 and 11 July 1969, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC held Joint Meetings in which the officers of the Council also participated. The agenda for the Joint Meetings comprised the Second United Nations Development Decade, restructuring of the machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system, including (a) intersecretariat machinery, (b) intergovernmental machinery, and (c) a review of the procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit. Owing to the absence of the Secretary-General from the Joint Meetings, it was decided to defer consideration of the question of intersecretariat machinery, which included the question of the functioning of the ACC, until a further meeting to be held in October 1969.

574. The report on the meetings (E/4718) described the discussions on the United Nations Development Decade, and on the draft proposals of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as well as the consensus reached with regard to certain matters relating to the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (see paragraphs 594-604).

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

575. The Secretary-General, opening the general debate, observed that considerable attention had been given throughout the past year to the questions of co-ordination that faced the United Nations and the agencies of its system. That intensive preoccupation had been motivated in part by the increase in the activities which the United Nations system had been called upon to carry out, but also by an awareness of the

^{3/} See chapter XI, section G, paragraph 507.

inadequacy of co-ordination in certain areas. The discussions in the ACC, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and the Joint Meetings had not fully resolved those problems, which were inherent in the decentralized structure of the international system. They had, however, led to special efforts to eliminate or attenuate causes of friction, to remove misunderstandings and to improve arrangements for co-operation. In the field of industrial development, for instance, where a certain amount of friction was perhaps inevitable as a result of the creation of a new organization with broad responsibilities, the situation had been eased by the various understandings worked out between UNIDO and other agencies. The Secretary-General once again expressed the hope that the General Assembly and the other United Nations intergovernmental organs concerned would find it possible to scrutinize carefully the arrangements for co-ordination at the intergovernmental level. At the secretariat level a process of intensive review aimed at streamlining and improving the machinery had begun and had already led to some concrete results. He attached great importance to conserving and consolidating the Committee's influence and to maintaining a climate of mutual confidence among its members as well as to strengthening co-ordination at the intergovernmental level throughout the United Nations system.

576. During the debate in the Council, representatives discussed general questions of co-ordination on the basis of the reports of the CPC, the ACC and the Joint Meetings, including such questions as intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination and the proposed restructuring of the CPC. Particular attention was paid to two matters arising from the reports: computers and the Joint Inspection Unit (see section B).

577. Members of the Council stressed the great importance of co-ordination in the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was hoped that the ACC and the CPC would intensify their activities with a view to helping the Council to carry out its role in that field. The aim should be to combine the efforts of all parts of the United Nations system into an efficient instrument for development.

578. Some representatives called attention to the Council's special responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields. It was stressed that the Council was, and must remain, the principal co-ordinating and policy-making organ, as a representative body reflecting the points of view of all Member States.

579. A number of representatives commented on the review by the ACC of the functioning of intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination. While some concern was expressed regarding certain trends revealed by the ACC report, some representatives expressed support for the practical arrangements proposed by the ACC. It was stated that the whole problem of co-ordination hinged on the closest possible co-operation between the ACC, representing the management, and the Council, representing Governments. It was also urged that more attention should be paid to co-ordination at the national level. Unless it was possible to co-ordinate the views of government

representatives on the various governing bodies, the impact the Council and the CPC could make would be small.

580. As regards machinery for co-ordination at the intergovernmental level, representatives looked forward to receiving, at the resumed session, the proposals of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regarding the restructuring of the CPC. One representative suggested that specific tasks in the field of co-ordination might be carried out by a small working group composed of government representatives appointed on the strength of their knowledge of United Nations work and of the task entrusted to the group.

B. Particular issues dealt with by the Council

REPORTS OF THE CPC ON CO-ORDINATION MATTERS, OF THE ACC, AND OF THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE CPC AND THE ACC

581. In resolution 1458 (XLVII), the Council took note of the report of the CPC on the second part of its third session (E/4716) and of the thirty-fifth report of the ACC (E/4668 and Add.1), and invited the ACC, in its annual report to the Council, to continue to include reports on all problem areas of interagency co-ordination, and also on all other questions that the Council would request it to consider. It noted with satisfaction that the Joint Meetings had once again proved their value in facilitating understanding and co-operation among those dealing with interagency issues at the intergovernmental and executive levels respectively, and referred to the United Nations organs concerned the comments of the Joint Meetings on the United Nations Development Decade (E/4717 and Corr.1). Finally, it looked forward to receiving at its resumed forty-seventh session the report of the resumed Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC to be held in October to consider questions relating to the functioning of the intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination.

582. In a related decision, the Committee welcomed and endorsed the assurance given on behalf of the Secretary-General that the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNIDO, the UNDP and UNICEF participated in the ACC on equal terms with those of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

583. In resolution 1459 (XLVII) the Council invited the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, when examining the machinery for improving and rationalizing the current and future activities of the United Nations system of organizations, to take into consideration the opinions expressed on that subject at the Council's forty-seventh session, in order to report to the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, with a view to strengthening the Council's co-ordinating role. It recommended that the practice of holding joint meetings of the CPC and the ACC should be pursued, and decided to return, at its forty-ninth session, to a detailed examination of the question of devising further measures to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Council.

584. At its forty-sixth session the Council had before it^{4/} a suggestion by the Secretary-General to the effect that it should ask the CPC to consider whether the documentation submitted to it each year in connexion with its discussion of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA was the most appropriate for the Council's purposes (E/L.1249, para. 40). The Secretary-General noted that questions arose as to whether the total volume of the written material submitted was too great to be readily digested by the Council, and if so whether some change in the scope and/or periodicity of the reports should not be considered.

585. The Council accordingly requested the CPC to consider the question. On the recommendation of the CPC, the Council at its forty-seventh session decided,^{5/} with regard to the reports and analytical summaries submitted by the specialized agencies and IAEA, to dispense with the circulation to members of the Council of the full annual reports and to request the agencies to continue to submit analytical summaries of them, to review the consistency and the comparability of their analytical summaries so that each provided the Council with similar information, and to supply a limited number of their full annual reports for reference purposes during the Council meetings. In addition, the Council decided to request the CPC, in consultation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, to review the format of the analytical summaries in order to ensure that should they provide the information required by the Council, those summaries to include analyses of the co-ordination problems as well as recommendations for action by the Council. It also decided to request the specialized agencies, IAEA and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide it with the same type of documentation on co-ordination questions as the secretariat of each agency or organization submitted to its governing body; and, finally, it requested the representatives of the specialized agencies and IAEA, when introducing their annual analytical summaries to the CPC, to concentrate on questions of programming and co-ordination, as well as giving an indication of their programme priorities.

586. The Council also adopted a resolution (1458 (XLVII)) on this question, in which it took note with appreciation of the annual reports and summaries thereof of the specialized agencies and IAEA and decided to dispense with the circulation of the full annual reports, on the understanding that copies would be available for reference purposes during the Council's sessions. The Council requested the agencies and IAEA to continue to submit analytical summaries of their reports, and also to ensure that those analytical summaries should contain, in so far as possible, comparable information. It also requested the CPC, in consultation with the agencies and IAEA, to review the format of the analytical summaries in order to ensure that they should provide the information required by the Council.

^{4/} E/SR.1596.

^{5/} E/AC.24/SR.385, 386; E/SR.1637.

587. The Council at its forty-seventh session paid particular attention to the question of computers. As a basis for its discussion it had before it the thirty-fifth report of the ACC (E/4668, paras. 67-76) and the report of the CPC on the second part of its third session (E/4716, paras. 35-37).

588. In its report, the ACC summarized the current activities of the Computer Users' Committee, and then went on to state that the situation concerning existing equipment was satisfactory and that it would be premature to accelerate the move towards a centralization of equipment in one or more common centres. However, it noted that it was likely that the whole question would need to be raised again, and that the real problem arising from the use of computers was less one of equipment than of programmes. In that connexion it was noted that a number of studies were under way in United Nations bodies, and that it was important to await the outcome of those studies in order to know the type of information that might be required by organizations and thus determine the most appropriate computer system for the United Nations family.

589. The ACC further stated that it had requested the Computer Users' Committee to continue its work, paying particular attention (a) to keeping a permanent inventory of computer facilities; (b) to pursuing actively its work in the field of standardization, classification and coding; and (c) to serving as a common centre for the exchange of information about the different studies undertaken by United Nations bodies with a view to facilitating their harmonization. The ACC also recommended that before any new studies were undertaken in the computer field by United Nations bodies, the Computer Users' Committee should be informed of their purpose and scope and have an opportunity to comment.

590. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination stressed the concern of Governments over the question of computers and requested the ACC and the agencies and organizations in the United Nations family to intensify their efforts to co-ordinate their computer facilities and programmes and to include a section on that subject in the ACC report to the Council in 1970. It repeated its earlier recommendation that any proposal for the installation of new computers should be scrutinized in advance by the Computer Users' Committee. The CPC further agreed with the ACC regarding the danger of duplication of studies in that field.

591. During the debate in the Council,^{6/} in the course of which representatives of the agencies provided information on the use of computers by their organizations, it was stressed that there should be as much harmonization as possible in the planning and establishment of such computer facilities as were immediately necessary for individual member organizations. It was recognized that studies of possible computer applications undertaken in the United Nations system must be properly co-ordinated. Only in that way would it be possible to determine the eventual possibilities of a common system of computer facilities

^{6/} E/AC.24/SR.369, 372; E/SR.1637.

for the United Nations system, with different types of application.

592. In resolution 1455 (XLVII) the Council reaffirmed the hope expressed at its forty-fifth session in resolution 1368 (XLV) that the Computer Users' Committee would work on the basis of a maximum sharing of facilities rather than of self-sufficiency for each organization in the United Nations system, and in particular, that member organizations' plans for computer facilities would be fully discussed in the Computer Users' Committee in the light of possible alternatives before being submitted to the governing bodies concerned. It considered that, pending eventual decisions on the advantages or otherwise of establishing common computer facilities, individual member organizations should refrain from committing themselves to establishing or extending their own computer facilities, except in applications where that could be justified in the short term as a measure of economy or to meet urgent programme needs. In that connexion it considered that the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be given the opportunity to comment on such plans at the appropriate stage. It endorsed the suggestion of the ACC that before any new studies were undertaken in that field by United Nations bodies, the Computer Users' Committee should be informed of their purpose and scope and should have the opportunity to comment. It welcomed the directive given to the Computer Users' Committee by the ACC for continuing its work, and in particular for collating and harmonizing the various studies undertaken, and urged the ACC and its Computer Users' Committee, with such expert assistance as might be necessary, to pursue actively its work in the field of standardization, classification and coding, and to seek general acceptance of such common classifications and codes as were essential for a more effective interchange of information and programmes and the central storage of standard data required for development planning and management purposes. It requested the ACC, after the completion of the UNDP study on the conceptual design of an information storage and retrieval system, and taking account of other relevant studies, to make a summary report to the Council, through the CPC—which was asked to make a thorough examination of the report—on the most effective and economical ways of collecting and producing information for which United Nations member organizations had a common need; and on the main points requiring consideration by the Council in judging the advantages or otherwise of establishing common computer facilities for the United Nations system in different applications. Finally, it expressed the hope that the United Nations member organizations would be able to find, within existing resources, the means to finance whatever technical expertise might be required by the Computer Users' Committee.

593. There was considerable discussion of the Secretary-General's statement of the financial implications of the resolution. The Council was informed that the financial implications covered the appointment of experts on a temporary basis, without whose services, in the view of the Secretary-General, the increased activities called for under the resolution could not be fruitful.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

594. At its forty-seventh session the Council paid considerable attention to the question of the procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit. In connexion with those procedures the Council had before it the relevant sections of the thirty-fifth report of the ACC (E/4668, paras. 60-66; E/4668/Add.1, annex V), the report of the CPC (E/4716, paras. 48-59) and the report of the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC (E/4717, paras. 19-26).

595. In its report, the ACC had stated that, as a result of the first year's operation of the Joint Inspection Unit, it felt that it would be useful to clarify and refine certain of the procedures followed with respect to the Inspectors' reports. It had accordingly set forth procedures for transmitting and handling the reports to be followed by the Joint Inspection Unit and by the executive heads (E/4668/Add.1, annex V).

596. The CPC, in its report, had expressed concern that the existing statutory authority did not provide explicitly for reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the economic and social programmes of the United Nations to be submitted direct to the Council through the CPC, as well as to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Concern had also been expressed over the delays that had occurred in the transmission to the CPC and the Council of reports of the Joint Inspection Unit affecting more than one organization and of the comments thereon of the executive heads of the organizations concerned. It had accordingly made a number of recommendations to the Council regarding the procedures for handling the reports, both those concerning the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations, and those dealing with several organizations or involving system-wide problems.

597. The CPC and the ACC had discussed the question at the Joint Meeting in July 1969, and had reached a consensus on a number of questions, which had resulted in an adjustment of the working procedures set out by the ACC and of the proposals put forward by the CPC. The CPC and the ACC had been particularly concerned at the Joint Meeting to reduce the delays in transmission to the CPC and the Council of the reports of Inspectors involving all or several of the organizations of the United Nations system. The two Committees had recognized that it was essential that the executive heads of the organizations concerned should be afforded the opportunity to state their own views, where they so desired, on all such inspection reports involving their organizations, and that those reports should not be made public until that had been done. They had also agreed that that procedure should not involve any undue delays, and that the executive heads should make their comments available to the CPC as well as to their own governing organs within three months.

598. At the Joint Meetings, the Committees had recognized the need to reconcile the responsibilities of the governing organs in respect of the Inspectors' reports with the need for the CPC and the Council to take rapid action on co-ordination problems. They had

agreed that, in cases where matters dealt with in those reports involved issues that required consideration by a governing body, the CPC would postpone final action until the governing bodies of the organizations involved had had an opportunity to formulate and present their own comments on them. However, the delay should not in any case exceed one year from the time that the report had originally been submitted. They had also agreed at the Joint Meetings that appropriate cycles should be worked out, taking into account the calendar of meetings of governing organs and of the CPC and the Council, and had suggested the possibility of grouping the reports, so that their consideration would follow an established time-table.

599. Finally, it had been noted that, in cases where intergovernmental organs having co-ordination functions wished to make suggestions to the Inspectors with regard to their work, the Inspectors should be left entirely free to accept or reject such suggestions, since the independence of the Joint Inspection Unit was a basic condition for its satisfactory functioning. The Joint Meeting had not discussed matters pertaining to the handling of the reports relating to the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations programmes, and it was understood that because of the different constitutional position of the United Nations, a special procedure would have to be elaborated for handling reports relating to its activities.

600. During the debate in the Council^{7/} representatives expressed satisfaction over the consensus reached at the Joint Meetings, and welcomed the assurances given at them of the desire of the executive heads of member organizations to co-operate fully with the Joint Inspection Unit and to deal expeditiously with its reports and recommendations. In the light of experience, however, the Council agreed that it was necessary to make certain supplementary arrangements.

601. In resolution 1457 (XLVII) the Council endorsed the consensus reached at the Joint Meetings and, subject to the modifications expressed in that consensus, the working procedures envisaged in annex V to the thirty-fifth report of the ACC. It requested, in particular, that reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning more than one agency or involving system-wide problems should be submitted to the Council through the CPC, together with the observations of the executive heads concerned, within three months of the original submission of the reports to the executive heads. The Council also endorsed the suggestions for co-operation with the Joint Inspection Unit contained in the CPC report (E/4716, para. 57 (d), (e) and (f)), subject to the comments made at the Joint Meetings (E/4717, para. 25 (4)). It requested the Secretary-General to arrange with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the case of inspection reports concerning the United Nations itself, that all such reports concerning activities under the general responsibility of the Council, together with the observations of the Secretary-General, be submitted to it through the CPC without delay. The Secretary-General was requested to arrange that reports concerning the activities of any United Nations programmes (UNCTAD, the UNDP,

the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and UNIDO) be submitted without delay and with executive comments to the governing organs of the programmes concerned, and that the comments of the ACABQ be transmitted to the Council, the CPC and the governing organs of the United Nations programmes, in time for them to be taken into account before final consideration of the reports.

602. By a separate decision,^{8/} the Council requested the Secretary-General to arrange for copies of the full reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning activities of the United Nations itself, and the comments on them of the Secretary-General and the ACABQ, to be made available to delegations during the General Assembly sessions.

603. The Council also held some discussion of the actual reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, having before it the reports on United Nations activities in Turkey and on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level (E/4698), together with information on action taken on the reports by FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/4698/Add.1-5), as well as the report on the Economic Commission for Africa together with the Secretary-General's preliminary comments (E/4733).

604. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had considered the reports on United Nations activities in Turkey and on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level (E/4698) at the second part of its third session and had stated that they were extremely useful in that they highlighted concrete instances of co-ordination problems and suggested means for their solution. The Committee had especially welcomed the recommendations of the report on United Nations activities in Turkey relating to counterpart training and control of funds for Special Fund projects. In the Council, members generally commended the reports, and in some cases made detailed comments on them.

C. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

605. In accordance with the decision of the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples held consultations in July 1969 regarding the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned, and the co-ordination of the specialized agencies' policies and activities in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

606. The Council at its forty-seventh session had before it the President's report on those consultations (E/4712) as well as the thirty-fifth report of the ACC

*Item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

^{8/} E/SR.1637.

^{7/} E/AC.24/SR.378, 379, 382, 383; E/SR.1637.

(E/4668, paras. 10-14). It also had, as a background document, a report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Special Committee (E/AC.109/333).

607. During the consultations, the President and the Chairman had agreed that the Council might invite the specialized agencies to participate fully in the discussion of the question at the forty-seventh session. The Chairman had also felt that any suggestion the executive heads might be able to advance in that regard would be useful. The Chairman had expressed the hope that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, would intensify their efforts to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to such refugees. Further, the Chairman had considered it desirable that, in order to facilitate the working out of concrete programmes of assistance as envisaged in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), recourse should be had to the establishment of relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the OAU.

608. As regards procedural aspects, it had been noted that a further strengthening of arrangements for interagency co-operation would tend to facilitate the planning of joint or complementary activities by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations agencies and permit of a concerted approach to refugee problems. It had also been noted that the High Commissioner had expressed the hope that the greatest possible flexibility be introduced into the procedures that were being followed by the agencies in the field of assistance to refugees.

609. The Chairman had suggested that the Council should consider inviting the executive heads of agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies or deliberative organs, as appropriate, the specific problems that they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions. That would provide the States members of those bodies with an opportunity to take the necessary action in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) to initiate such policy and other changes as were required to give full effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The President of the Council had had no objection to that suggestion. Consequently, if that question were to be brought to the attention of the governing bodies, the executive heads might at the same time be invited to provide an account of such action as their respective governing bodies or legislative organs had been able to take so far. In addition, the executive heads might in due course be requested to report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the United Nations bodies concerned, on the results of the consideration of the matter by those organs. Finally, the Chairman and the President had agreed that it might be desirable for the Council to give continuing attention to the question and for the President to maintain contact with the Chairman in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII).

610. The ACC report stated that consultations had been held within the framework of the ACC regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), and that considerable progress had been made, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (as well as through relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the OAU) in working out measures to extend the scope of assistance that could be provided by the agencies to refugees from the African territories concerned. Following a decision by the ACC, the High Commissioner for Refugees had arranged an ad hoc interagency meeting on assistance to refugees in Africa in January 1969, and the conclusions and recommendations adopted at that meeting had paved the way for further increased interagency co-operation on behalf of refugees. The offers of increased support for work relating to refugees made by most member organizations of the United Nations system and the implementation of detailed procedures agreed to at the ad hoc meeting had already been translated into positive action.

611. During the debate in the Council,^{2/} satisfaction was expressed over the fruitful consultations that had been held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee. Members of the Council also welcomed the progress that had been made, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in providing assistance to refugees from the colonial territories in Africa. While appreciation was expressed for the efforts that had been made by various specialized agencies and international organizations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, it was regretted that certain agencies had not yet taken appropriate action. It was agreed that further efforts were necessary, in view of the urgent need of the peoples of several colonial territories, particularly in Africa, for assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, particularly in the fields of education and training, health and nutrition. It was also recognized that there was a need for further measures to be taken for the co-ordination of the specialized agencies' policies and activities. During the debate, representatives of the specialized agencies replied to questions raised by members of the Council and indicated the action that their organizations were taking with regard to the question.

612. The Council, in resolution 1450 (XLVII), expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and international institutions that had co-operated with the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, in so doing, had taken measures for the co-ordination of their policies and activities; expressed its deep regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, particularly IBRD and IMF, had not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions; endorsed the report of the President of the Council, and recommended to the specialized agencies and international institutions

^{2/} E/SR.1627, 1635.

concerned that they give effect to the suggestions outlined therein. It also recommended the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to establish relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the OAU, as UNESCO had done, in order to give concrete assistance to the liberation movements with a view to bringing about a more full and speedy implementation of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII). It further recommended the United Nations, in particular the Office of Technical Co-operation, the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned, including the UNDP and UNICEF, to take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and urged the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to introduce the greatest measure of flexibility into the procedures followed by them in the field of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, and to strengthen the existing arrangements for interagency co-operation in order to facilitate the planning and implementation of joint or complementary programmes as well as a concerted approach to problems in that field. It recommended the governing bodies or deliberative organs, as appropriate, of the special-

ized agencies and international institutions concerned, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their executive heads, to give consideration to the following: (a) the history of the General Assembly's legislation on the question of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples since the adoption of its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; (b) the legislative programmes and procedures so far adopted by the specialized agencies or international institutions concerned to assist the General Assembly in fulfilling its mandate; (c) the specific difficulties, if any, encountered by the executive heads in formulating and executing concrete programmes and suggestions for assisting in the realization of the mandates of the General Assembly; (d) what programmes and procedures might still be formulated to make more effective existing programmes and procedures, as well as to establishing new concrete proposals for assisting the General Assembly; (e) the establishment of machinery to supervise and review the implementation of the measures adopted with regard to the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions; (f) an annual progress report to the Council on the action taken. Finally, the Council decided to maintain the item on its agenda, and requested the ACC, the CPC and the Joint Meeting of the ACC and the CPC to give separate and continuing consideration to the item, and requested the President of the Council to maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS ^{1/}

A. Officers of the Council

613. At the first meeting of its forty-sixth session,^{2/} the Council elected Mr. R. Scheyven (Belgium) President and Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan), Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala) and Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia) Vice-Presidents for 1969.

614. At the forty-seventh session,^{3/} the Council elected Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala) to replace Mr. Kestler and Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan) to replace Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed, in accordance with rule 23 of its rules of procedure.

B. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971*, **

615. At its forty-sixth^{4/} and forty-seventh sessions,^{5/} the Council considered measures to improve the organization of its work. It had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretary-General (E/L.1249 and Add.1-2) containing a number of suggestions relating to such questions as the periodicity of meetings of subsidiary organs, the spacing out of recurrent reports, the content of reports and of agenda, and the simplification of the documentation presented annually to the Council by the specialized agencies.

616. Of the twenty-one specific suggestions made by the Secretary-General, the first, concerning the periodicity of meetings, was adopted by the Council in part; fifteen suggestions were adopted in their entirety; one was referred to the forthcoming meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and consideration of the remaining four was deferred.

617. The Council also had before it the conclusions of a number of its subsidiary organs (E/4713) which had, as noted in the relevant chapters of the present report, considered, in response to the request contained in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) or to previous requests by the Council, the question of the periodicity of their meetings.

618. In the course of the discussion, several members of the Council reaffirmed their belief that in general the subsidiary organs of the Council should

meet biennially. Special circumstances were, however, considered to warrant more frequent meetings in the case of some bodies.

619. The Council noted the decisions taken by ECLA and ECA regarding their sessions;^{6/} and it decided to request ECE and ECAFE again to review the possibility of meeting biennially.

620. The Council decided to postpone a decision on the frequency of meeting of the Committee for Development Planning until preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade were further under way. It took a similar decision in the case of both the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development^{7/} and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in view of the fact that the future organization of those bodies was under consideration.

621. As regards the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Council decided that annual sessions of those bodies should continue.^{8/} It decided however that, beginning in 1971, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially.

622. Among the decisions taken by the Council was one to discontinue the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences in the light of the establishment by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2239 (XXI), of the Committee on Conferences.

623. In an effort to limit the number of items appearing on its own agenda, the Council decided no longer to include an item on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research unless in any given year the Executive Director or the Council deemed that a report from the Executive Director was required. It also considered that, notwithstanding the provisions of Council resolution 684 (XXIV), the question of advisory services in the field of human rights need no longer be included routinely as an item in the agenda; the Council will continue to be informed of developments in that field through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women unless in any given year special circumstances lead the Council or the Secretary-General to believe a separate item is required. In that connexion, the General Assembly may wish to amend paragraph 4 of its resolution 926 (X), in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council as well as to the Commission on Human Rights.

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the items: "Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences".

**Paragraph 623 requires action by the General Assembly.

^{1/} Information concerning the composition, dates of meetings and officers of the Council and its subsidiary bodies is given in annex II.

^{2/} E/SR.1578.

^{3/} E/SR.1604, 1622.

^{4/} E/SR.1596.

^{5/} E/AC.24/SR.380, 381, 384-386; E/SR.1637.

^{6/} See chapter VI, paragraphs 135 and 145.

^{7/} See chapter V, section C.

^{8/} See chapter IX, section J.

624. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to study the possibility that the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should in future be submitted direct to the General Assembly rather than through the Council to the Assembly, and that the annual report on UNICEF should be submitted only to the Council and not to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council on the subject at the resumed forty-seventh session in order that the Council might be able to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

625. In view of the difficulties created in past years as a result of frequent meetings of the Council during the session of the General Assembly, the Council also resolved that substantive items should not be included in the agenda for the resumed summer session save in exceptional circumstances; for instance, the reports of the Trade and Development Board and of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund would be included in view of the dates of meeting of those bodies.

626. With a view to bringing within more manageable proportions the volume of documentation coming before it, the Council decided, inter alia, in several cases to be satisfied in future with summaries rather than the complete text of the regional economic surveys and the World Economic Survey, and it simplified considerably the documentation requested annually of the specialized agencies.^{9/}

627. At its forty-seventh session the Council also considered the calendar of conferences and meetings in 1970 and 1971 on the basis of a draft calendar prepared by the Secretary-General (E/4713). It had before it in that connexion proposals made by a number of delegations at the forty-sixth session and comments thereon by the Secretary-General (E/L.1262). As a result of its discussions, the Council decided to change its current pattern of meetings, primarily in order that less of its work should be concentrated in the months of May, June and July. It adopted in principle, and subject to reconsideration if necessary at the resumed forty-seventh session, a calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and a tentative calendar of meetings for 1971 that provided in particular for organizational meetings of the Council to be held for two or three days early in January; for a spring session to convene for approximately two weeks at the end of March, primarily for the consideration of reports emanating from bodies other than its subsidiary bodies except in the case of subsidiary bodies that met early in the previous autumn, the session to be resumed for a further two-week period in May, primarily for the consideration of social and human rights questions; and for a summer session to take place at Geneva for four weeks, beginning early in July, the session to be resumed for three or four days in October or November. The meetings of the resumed summer session of the Council hitherto held in December, mainly for consideration of the programme of work for the following year, were discontinued. Two delegations expressed opposition to the division of the spring

session. The Council further decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should conduct its work during three periods of meetings, one preceding the first part of the spring session of the Council, the second preceding the resumed spring session, and the third, to consider questions of co-ordination, taking place at the end of May.

628. Having regard to General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) on the pattern of conferences and the need to make the most rational and economic use possible of the premises and staff assigned to conference and meetings services, the Council adopted a resolution (1460 (XLVII)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a study showing, for both Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva (a) the respective trends over the past five years in the number and length of conferences and meetings held in the economic and social field and in the field of human rights; (b) the resulting changes in the number of interpretation, translation and servicing personnel for such conferences; (c) the estimated cost of recruiting temporary staff of that category, including their subsistence allowance, in New York and at Geneva, and the cost of travel of staff sent temporarily from New York to Geneva to service meetings held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

629. The Council also had before it at its forty-seventh session a report on documentation prepared by a team of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/7576) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4705 and Add.1) bringing to the Council's attention those of the recommendations made by the Inspectors that were of particular interest to the Council. The Council decided^{10/} to postpone consideration of the report until a later date when it would have before it also the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.

C. Summary records of subsidiary organs of the Council*

630. In response to General Assembly resolutions 2292 (XXII) and 2478 (XXIII) and Council resolutions 1264 (XLIII) and 1379 (XLV), the following subsidiary organs of the Council agreed to dispense with summary records of their meetings, while, in certain cases, reserving the right to ask for summary records of particular items, or to replace summary records by minutes:

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
Committee for Development Planning
Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Statistical Commission
Commission for Social Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Economic Commission for Europe
Economic Commission for Latin America

*The provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General".

^{10/} E/AC.24/SR.386; E/SR.1637.

^{9/} See chapter XIII, paragraphs 584 to 586.

631. The Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2 (XXV) of 21 February 1969 recommended that the summary records of the Commission and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be maintained in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII). A similar decision was taken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The economic Commission for Asia and the Far East decided that summary records of its plenary sessions should be maintained as long as circumstances warranted. The Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning are expected to consider, at their forthcoming sessions, the question of dispensing with summary records. At the Council's request, its Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees also considered the possibility of dispensing with summary records, but concluded that they should not do so.

D. Elections

632. At its resumed forty-fifth^{11/} and forty-sixth^{12/} sessions, the Council held elections to fill vacancies in some of its functional commissions and standing committees and other related bodies and confirmed the appointment of members of certain of the functional commissions nominated by their Governments.^{13/}

^{11/} E/SR.1575, 1577.

^{12/} E/SR.1599, 1600.

^{13/} For the names of the members confirmed, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1A, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its resumed forty-fifth session"; and ibid., Forty-sixth Session, E/4715, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its forty-sixth session".

633. At its resumed forty-fifth session,^{14/} the Council also amended the operative paragraph of its resolution 557 C (XVIII), concerning membership in functional commissions. At its forty-sixth session, it amended paragraph 39 of its resolution 1296 (XLIV) concerning elections to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (resolution 1391 (XLVI)).

E. Financial implications of actions of the Council

634. In accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council received individual statements of the financial implications of each of the proposals before it at the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions at the time of consideration of each proposal. The financial implications of the actions taken by the Council at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions were brought to the Council's attention^{15/} in summary form (E/4642 and Corr.1 and E/4740). The Secretary-General informed the Council that he would review, in their totality, the financial implications of the Council's decisions and would, as required, make the necessary provision in the revised estimates for 1970, which would be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

^{14/} E/SR.1577.

^{15/} E/SR.1591; 1637.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

635. At its forty-sixth session the Council had before it^{1/} the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4647).^{2/} As indicated by the unusually large number of meetings which it had held (E/4647, para. 2), the Committee had engaged in a long debate before producing its recommendations concerning the category of consultative status to be granted to the various non-governmental organizations in accordance with the new criteria outlined in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The Committee's debate was part of the review requested by the Council in its resolution 1225 (XLII) of the activities of the non-governmental organizations granted status by the Council.

636. The Council considered the Committee's report paragraph by paragraph. In the course of its extensive debate, several delegations requested separate votes with respect to a number of non-governmental organizations; in some instances the Council did not accept the Committee's recommendations. The Council took the following decisions concerning the granting of status: it placed sixteen organizations in category I, 116 organizations in category II, and thirty-three organizations on the Roster. Organizations granted status are listed in paragraph 644 below.

637. In considering the status of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Council was confronted with the question whether INTERPOL was a non-governmental or an inter-governmental organization. It decided to place the International Criminal Police Organization in category II for the time being and requested the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to study a special arrangement, to be arrived at between the Council and INTERPOL, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

638. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations reported (E/4647) that it had been unable to make a recommendation concerning the status of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. After a lengthy debate the Council referred the matter back to the Committee for further study. The Council decided that pending its action on the Committee's recommendation, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations would continue in consultative status as a non-governmental organization with the rights and obligations previously exercised by it.

639. In addition to placing thirty-three organizations on the Roster, the Council also took note of paragraphs 11 and 13 of the Committee's report (E/4647) and approved the recommendations contained in the note by the Secretary-General (E/4671). In that note, the Secretary-General, referring to eight organizations on the Register in accordance with resolution 288 B (X), recommended that, as an interim measure, the Council should give its concurrence to retaining those organizations on the Roster under resolution 1296 (XLIV) until they had had time to make a direct application to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Council had acted on the Committee's recommendations.

640. The Committee did not review those organizations which had been put on the Register under Council resolution 288 B (X) by virtue of their status with a specialized agency. The Council took note of paragraph 12 of the Committee's report, in which the Committee had recommended that those organizations could continue to be listed on the Roster under the new system of categories and also suggested that they be listed on the Roster separately from other organizations on the Roster which had been placed there by action of the Council or by action of the Secretary-General. The Council further decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 12 of the report, delegations would have the right to call for a review of any individual organization placed on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with a specialized agency and/or by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1296 (XLIV).

641. Certain organizations had not replied to the questionnaire of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which had been sent to them prior to the Committee's review. Endorsing the Committee's recommendation (E/4647, para. 9), the Council decided that all non-governmental organizations in consultative status in category B or on the Register which had not submitted the necessary information concerning themselves within the prescribed time limit should cease to have consultative status in accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and that the Committee should reconsider the case of such non-governmental organizations in one year's time, provided that those organizations sent in their replies in the interim. All such organizations might, however, after the forty-sixth session of the Council, apply on an equal footing to the Committee for the granting of consultative status in the same way as any other non-governmental organization which had not previously had such status.

^{1/} E/SR.1580-1587, 1593-1595.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.

642. The Council also decided to refer back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for further study paragraph 14 of the Committee's report which concerned a proposal on the grouping of non-governmental organizations.

643. The Council established a Working Group of six members to examine the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1251) relating to the amendments of the rules of procedure of the Council consequent upon the entry into force of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).^{3/} On the basis of proposals made by the Working Group (E/4685 and Add.1),^{2/} the Council adopted three resolutions. In resolution 1391 (XLVI) it amended paragraph 39 of its resolution 1296 (XLIV) concerning the election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. In resolution 1392 (XLVI), it amended rules 83 to 86 of its rules of procedure, and approved the pro forma changes in rules 7, 10 and 12 of its rules of procedure. In resolution 1393 (XLVI) it amended the rules of procedure of the functional commissions, and recommended that the regional commissions amend their rules of procedure to bring them into conformity with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

B. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

644. Following the Council's action during its forty-sixth session, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status as of 31 August 1969 are those listed below. Of these, sixteen are in category I and 116 are in category II. In addition, thirty-three organizations have been placed on the Roster. Another eight organizations were placed on the Roster temporarily upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General with the concurrence of the Council, and 203 other organizations were also placed on the Roster by virtue of their status with a specialized agency. Organizations on the Roster are available for consultation at the request of the Council or its subordinate bodies in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 1296 (XLIV). The organizations are international unless otherwise indicated.

Category I

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council of Women
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Organization of Employers
International Union of Local Authorities
International Union of Official Travel Organizations
Inter-Parliamentary Union
League of Red Cross Societies
United Towns Organization
Women's International Democratic Federation
World Confederation of Labour
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

^{3/} See E/SR.1580. The Working Group, which was composed of India, Indonesia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay, held two meetings during the forty-sixth session under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia).

Category II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All-India Women's Conference
All-Pakistan Women's Association
Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery Society, The
Associated Country Women of the World
CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Christian Democratic World Union
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
Community Development Foundation, Inc.
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
European Insurance Committee
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations
Inter-American Planning Society
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
International Association for Social Progress
International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of Youth Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
International Bar Association
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Catholic Union of the Press
International Commission of Jurists
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
International Council for Scientific Management
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Council on Social Welfare
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Senior Police Officers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Information Centre for Local Credit
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Law Association
International League for the Rights of Man
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
International Organization for Standardization
International Organization of Consumer's Unions
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Recreation Association
International Road Federation
International Road Transport Union
International Social Service
International Society for Criminology
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
International Statistical Institute
International Student Movement for the United Nations
International Union for Child Welfare
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Young Christian Workers
 Junior Chamber International
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
 Pax Romana
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Society for Comparative Legislation
 Soroptimist International Association
 Union of International Fairs
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Energy Conference
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Catholic Youth
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movements of Mothers
 World Muslim Congress
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union
 Zonta International

Roster

Organizations included by virtue of action taken by the Economic and Social Council

American Foreign Insurance Association
 Battelle Memorial Institute
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
 International Automobile Federation
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Fiscal Association
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Police Association
 International Prisoners Aid Association
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Shipping Federation
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Voluntary Service
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies
 Open Door International
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Prévention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World University Service

Organizations tentatively placed on the Roster until they have had time to make direct application to the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Council has acted on the Committee's recommendations

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (see para. 638 of this report)
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Schools Association
 Lutheran World Federation
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Union of International Associations

Organizations on the Roster by virtue of their consultative status with specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies

Aerospace Medical Association ICAO
 African Trade Union Confederation UNCTAD
 Asian Broadcasting Union UNESCO, FAO
 Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française UNESCO
 Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press UNESCO
 Association of Commonwealth Universities UNESCO
 Association of Official Analytical Chemists FAO
 Biometric Society, The WHO
 B'nai B'rith International Council UNESCO
 Catholic International Education Office UNESCO
 Central Council for Health Education WHO
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers UNESCO
 Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service UNESCO
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences WHO, UNESCO
 European Alliance of Press Agencies UNL JO
 European Association for Animal Production FAO
 European Association of Nitrogen Manufacturers IMCO
 European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development UNIDO
 European Confederation of Agriculture FAO
 European Society of Culture UNESCO
 European Writers' Community UNESCO
 Experiment in International Living, The UNESCO
 Institute of International Law ICAO
 Institute on Man and Science UNESCO
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters UNESCO
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering WHO
 International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine WHO
 International Aeronautical Federation ICAO
 International Airline Navigators Council ICAO
 International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions WHO
 International Association for Earthquake Engineering UNESCO
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance UNESCO
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information UNESCO
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom UNESCO
 International Association for Mass Communication Research UNESCO
 International Association for Prevention of Blindness WHO
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research UNESCO
 International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean ICAO
 International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists FAO
 International Association of Art UNESCO
 International Association of Art Critics UNESCO
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises UNIDO
 International Association of Horticultural Producers FAO

International Association of Legal Science.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Margarine Associations.....	FAO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities.....	IMCO	International Federation of Modern Language Teachers.....	UNESCO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics.....	UNESCO, WHO	International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.....	UNESCO
International Association of Microbiological Societies.....	WHO	International Federation of Olive Growers.....	FAO
International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange.....	UNESCO
International Association of Universities.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Physical Medicine ..	WHO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO
International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO
International Board on Books for Young People ..	UNESCO	International Federation of Purchasing.....	UNCTAD
International Brain Research Organization.....	UNESCO, WHO	International Federation of Sports Medicine.....	WHO
International Cell Research Organization.....	UNESCO	International Federation of Surgical Colleges...	WHO
International Chamber of Shipping.....	IMCO, UNCTAD	International Federation of the Periodical Press.	UNESCO
International Christian Union of Business Executives.....	UNIDO, UNCTAD	International Federation of Translators.....	UNESCO
International Cocoa Traders Federation	UNCTAD	International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations	UNESCO
International Commission of Agricultural Engineering.....	FAO	International Fertility Association	WHO
International Commission on Illumination	IMCO, ICAO	International Film and Television Council	UNESCO
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements	WHO	International Geographical Union	ICAO
International Commission on Radiological Protection	WHO	International Hospital Federation	WHO
International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation	UNESCO	International Humanist and Ethical Union.....	UNESCO
International Committee of Catholic Nurses.....	WHO	International Hydatidological Association.....	WHO
International Community of Booksellers' Associations.....	UNESCO	International League Against Rheumatism.....	WHO
International Confederation of Midwives	WHO	International League for Child and Adult Education.....	UNESCO
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers.....	UNESCO	International League of Dermatological Societies	WHO
International Congress of University Adult Education.....	UNESCO	International Leprosy Association	WHO
International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-school Scientific Activities.....	UNESCO	International Literary and Artistic Association..	UNESCO
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.....	UNESCO	International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health.....	FAO
International Council of Monuments and Sites...	UNESCO	International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth	FAO, UNESCO
International Council of Museums.....	UNESCO	International Music Council.....	UNESCO
International Council of Nurses	WHO	International Organization Against Trachoma...	WHO
International Council of Scientific Unions.....	WHO, FAO, UNESCO	International Paediatric Association.....	WHO
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design	UNESCO	International Peace Research Association.....	UNESCO
International Council of Societies of Pathology ..	WHO	International PEN	UNESCO
International Council of Sport and Physical Education.....	UNESCO	International Pharmaceutical Federation.....	WHO
International Council on Archives.....	UNESCO	International Political Science Association.....	UNESCO
International Dairy Federation.....	FAO	International Publishers Association.....	UNESCO
International Dental Federation.....	WHO	International Radio and Television Organization ..	UNESCO
International Diabetes Federation.....	WHO	International Radio-Maritime Committee.....	IMCO
International Economic Association	UNESCO	International Rayon and Synthetic Fibers Committee.....	UNCTAD
International Electrotechnical Commission	IMCO	International Schools Association.....	UNESCO
International Epidemiological Association.....	WHO	International Shrimp Council, Inc.	FAO
International Falcon Movement	UNESCO	International Social Science Council	UNESCO
International Federation for Information Processing.....	UNESCO	International Association for Education Through Art	UNESCO
International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering.....	WHO	International Society of Biometeorology.....	WHO
International Federation for Parent Education ..	UNESCO	International Society of Blood Transfusion.....	WHO
International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations.....	ICAO	International Society of Cardiology.....	WHO
International Federation of Automatic Control ..	UNIDO	International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology.....	WHO
International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations.....	FAO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians.....	WHO
International Federation of Catholic Universities ..	UNESCO	International Society of Soil Science.....	FAO, UNESCO
International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO	International Sociological Association.....	UNESCO
International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions	UNESCO	International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Associations	IMCO
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.....	WHO	International Theatre Institute.....	UNESCO
International Federation of Home Economics	FAO	International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation.....	UNESCO
International Federation of Independent Air Transport	ICAO	International Union Against Cancer.....	WHO
International Federation of Library Associations.....	UNESCO	International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses.....	WHO
		International Union Against Tuberculosis.....	WHO
		International Union for Health Education	WHO, UNESCO
		International Union for the Liberty of Education ..	UNESCO
		International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO
		International Union of Food and Allied Workers Association	FAO
		International Union of Forestry Research Organizations	FAO
		International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics...	ICAO
		International Union of Nutritional Sciences.....	FAO

International Union of Psychological Science . . .	UNESCO
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	WHO
International Union of School and Universities Health and Medicine	WHO, UNESCO
International Union of Socialist Youth	UNESCO
International Union of Students	UNESCO
International Water Supply Association	WHO
International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre	UNCTAD
International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO
International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO
Latin American Shipowners Association	UNCTAD
Medical Women's International Association	WHO
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO
Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health	WHO
Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods	FAO
Society of African Culture	UNESCO
Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO
Transplantation Society	WHO
UNDA—International Catholic Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO
Union of Industries of the European Community	UNIDO, UNCTAD
Union of International Engineering Organizations	UNESCO
Union of Latin American Universities	UNESCO
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa	UNESCO
Universal Esperanto Association	UNESCO
World Association for Christian Communication	UNESCO
World Association for Public Opinion Research	UNESCO
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind	UNESCO
World Crafts Council	UNESCO
World Education Fellowship	UNESCO
World Federation of Democratic Youth	UNESCO
World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
World Federation of Neurology	WHO
World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
World Medical Association	WHO
World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO
World OSE Union (Worldwide organization for child care, health and hygiene among Jews)	WHO
World Psychiatric Association	WHO
World Student Christian Federation	UNESCO
World Union for Progressive Judaism	UNESCO
World Union of Catholic Teachers	UNESCO
World Veterinary Association	WHO, FAO
World's Poultry Science Association	FAO

C. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

645. In the period under review, seventeen statements were submitted to the Council or its subsidiary bodies under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of Council resolution 288 B (X) by twelve individual organizations. References to written statements by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

646. The following organization submitted a written statement to the Council:

International Co-operative Alliance

Role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development (E/C.2/673).

647. In the period under review fourteen statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 23, 24, 29 and 30 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) by fourteen individual non-governmental organizations. References to written statements by non-governmental organizations to the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council. The names of the organizations in consultative status which submitted written statements to the Council and the subjects of the statements are indicated below.

International Chamber of Commerce

World economic growth: the role, rights and responsibilities of the international corporation (E/C.2/674)

International Conference of Catholic Charities

Declaration of the rights of developing countries (E/C.2/675)

International Federation of University Women

International Education Year (E/C.2/684)

International Student Movement for the United Nations

Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (E/C.2/685)

Programmes of international action relating to youth (E/C.2/687)

International Union of Local Authorities

Development of tourism (E/C.2/679)

Pax Romana

International economic and social policy and Second United Nations Development Decade (E/C.2/683)

Women's International Democratic Federation

International economic and social policy (E/C.2/680)

World Federation of Catholic Youth

Programmes of international action relating to youth (E/C.2/682)

World Federation of Trade Unions

Declaration on social tourism (E/C.2/678)

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Second United Nations Development Decade (E/C.2/686)

World Touring and Automobile Organizations

Development of motor tourism (E/C.2/677)

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Problems of the human environment (E/C.2/681)

World Young Women's Christian Association

Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (E/C.2/676)

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

648. During the resumed forty-fifth session one organization in category A made a statement under rule 86 of the rules of procedure:

International Federation of Agricultural Producers, on agenda item 2, 4/

649. During the forty-sixth session, four organizations in category A made statements on agenda

4/ E/SR.1564.

items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure as follows:

International Co-operative Alliance, on item 9^{5/}

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on item 14^{6/}

International Union of Local Authorities, on item 17^{7/}

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 10, ^{8/} 11^{2/} and 14^{6/}

650. During the forty-seventh session of the Council, seven organizations in category I made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on item 21^{10/}

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on item 31^{1/}

United Towns Organization, on items 3 and 13^{12/}

Women's International Democratic Federation, on item 31^{1/}

World Confederation of Labour, on items 2, 3 and 4 ^{13/}

World Federation of Trade Unions, on items 2, 3 and 13^{14/}

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on items 3, ^{11/} 8 (c), ^{15/} 13^{15/} and 16^{16/}

651. During the forty-seventh session, seven organizations in category II were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

International Commission of Jurists, on item 20

International Federation of University Women, on item 16

Pax Romana, on items 2 and 3

World Federation of Catholic Youth, on item 13

World Jewish Congress, on item 17

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, on item 10

World Young Women's Christian Association, on items 3, 8 (c) and 13

652. References to oral statements made by non-governmental organizations in the subsidiary bodies of the Council are contained in the reports of those bodies to the Council.

^{5/} E/SR.1588.

^{6/} E/SR.1597.

^{7/} E/SR.1580.

^{8/} E/AC.7/SR.609.

^{9/} E/AC.7/SR.619.

^{10/} E/SR.1611.

^{11/} E/AC.6/SR.494.

^{12/} E/SR.1631.

^{13/} E/SR.1612.

^{14/} E/SR.1630.

^{15/} E/SR.1619.

^{16/} E/AC.6/490.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-FIFTH, FORTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

1. Activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters (26*).^{a/}
2. Multilateral food aid (19*).^{a/}
 - (a) Programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
 - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
3. Report of the Trade and Development Board (32*).^{a/}
4. Production and use of edible protein (34*).^{a/}
5. Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries.
6. Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (11 (b)*).^{a/}
7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (25*).
8. Question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation (30*).^{b/}
9. Reports of the World Bank Group and of the International Monetary Fund (33*).^{a/}
10. Elections (35*).^{a/}
11. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (36*).^{a/}
12. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1969 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session (37*).^{a/}
13. Replacement of officers of the Council.^{c/}
14. Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.^{c/}
15. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.^{c/}
16. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) on an international development strategy.^{d/}

^{a/} Number of agenda item at the forty-fifth session.

^{b/} Item postponed from the forty-fifth session.

^{c/} At its 1575th meeting, on 18 December 1968, the Council decided to postpone this item sine die.

^{d/} At its 1562nd meeting, on 30 October 1968, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

^{e/} At its 1576th meeting, on 19 December 1968, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1969.
2. Adoption of the sessional agenda.
3. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries.
4. Development of natural resources:
 - (a) Desalination;
 - (b) Non-agricultural resources;
 - (c) Survey programme.^{a/}
5. Development of tourism:^{b/}
 - (a) International Tourist Year;
 - (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism.
6. Land reform.
7. Questions relating to science and technology:
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
 - (b) Investigation, development and rational utilization of the natural resources of developing countries.
8. Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries.
9. The role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development.
10. Report of the Commission for Social Development.
11. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
12. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
13. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
14. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights.
15. Narcotic drugs.
16. Report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
17. Non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status;
 - (b) Review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status.
18. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.
19. Elections.
20. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
21. Organization of the work of the Council.
22. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session.

^{a/} The Council at its 1579th meeting on 13 May 1969, decided to leave it to the Economic Committee to decide whether or not to consider this item. The item was subsequently omitted.

^{b/} The Council at its 1578th meeting, on 12 May 1969, decided to postpone consideration of this item to the forty-seventh session.

AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy.
3. Second United Nations Development Decade.
4. Economic planning and projections.
5. Financing of economic development of the developing countries:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance;
 - (b) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries;
 - (c) Export credits.
6. Report of the Industrial Development Board.
7. Regional co-operation:
 - (a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut;
 - (b) Report on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries;
 - (c) Concerted action in export promotion.^{g/}
8. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
9. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
10. The problems of the human environment.
11. Multilateral food aid.
12. The sea:
 - (a) Resources of the sea;
 - (b) Marine science and technology;
 - (c) Long-term programme of oceanographic research.
13. Programmes of international action relating to youth.
14. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
15. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
16. International Education Year.
17. Development of tourism:
 - (a) International Tourist Year;

^{g/} To be considered at the resumed session to be held during or shortly after the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

- (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism;
 - (c) Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of the organizations for the development of tourism.
18. Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:
 - (a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (c) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - (d) Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.
 19. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology.
 20. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
 21. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971.
 22. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
 23. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.^{g/}
 24. Report of the Trade and Development Board.^{g/}
 25. Reports of the World Bank Group and of the International Monetary Fund.^{g/}
 26. Report on the position concerning infringements of trade-union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.^{g/}
 27. Elections.^{g/}
 28. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.^{g/}
 29. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1970 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session.^{g/}

ANNEX II

MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES

A. Economic and Social Council

Membership 1968	Membership 1969	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1970
Belgium	Belgium*	1969
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1970
Chad	Chad	1970
Congo (Brazzaville)	Congo (Brazzaville) ...	1970
Czechoslovakia	France*	1968
France	Guatemala*	1969
Guatemala	India	1970
India	Indonesia	1971
Iran	Ireland	1970
Ireland	Jamaica	1971
Japan	Japan	1970
Kuwait	Kuwait*	1969
Libya	Libya*	1969
Mexico	Mexico*	1969
Morocco	Norway	1971
Panama	Pakistan	1971
Philippines	Sierra Leone*	1969
Sierra Leone	Sudan	1971
Sweden	Turkey*	1969
Turkey	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1971
United States of America	United States of America	1970
Upper Volta	Uruguay	1971
Venezuela	Yugoslavia	1971

RESUMED FORTY-FIFTH SESSION:^{a/} 30 October-19 December 1969, New York

Plenary meetings 16 meetings

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION: 12 May-6 June 1969, New York

Plenary meetings 25 meetings
Economic Committee 18 meetings
Social Committee 22 meetings
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 1 meeting

Total for the session 66 meetings

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION: 14 July-8 August 1969, Geneva

Plenary meetings 36 meetings
Economic Committee 14 meetings
Co-ordination Committee 24 meetings

Total for the session 74 meetings

*Retiring members.

^{a/} A report on the meetings which took place from 30 October to 1 November, on 19 and 20 November and on 5 and 6 December 1968 was made to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session in document A/7203/Add.1 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third session, Supplement No. 3A).

OFFICERS

1968

President: Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)

Later: Mr. Pedro P. Berro (Uruguay)^{b/}

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Börje F. Billner (Sweden)

Later: Mr. Kjell K. Christensen
(Norway)^{b/}

Mr. Akili B. C. Danieli (United Republic of
Tanzania)

Mr. Milko Tarabanchov (Bulgaria)

1969

President: Mr. R. Scheyven (Belgium)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala)

Later: Mr. Enrique López Herrarte
(Guatemala)^{c/}

Mr. J. B. R. Maramis (Indonesia)

Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)

Later: Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed
(Sudan)^{d/}

B. Committees of the Council

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

During the period under review, the Council establishes the following sessional committees composed of the twenty-seven members of the Council:

Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala) (later, Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala)), Vice-President of the Council;

Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan) (later, Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan)), Vice-President of the Council;

Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council has six standing committees, as indicated below.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

Established by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) as the Special Committee on Co-ordination. Reconstituted by Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX) to consist of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and ten members of the Council elected annually. By Council resolution 1171 (XLI) renamed "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination". Under Council resolution 1187

^{b/} At its 1577th meeting, on 19 December 1968, the Council elected Mr. Pedro P. Berro (Uruguay) President and Mr. Kjell K. Christensen (Norway) Vice-President of the Council to replace, respectively, Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela) and Mr. Börje F. Billner (Sweden) upon the expiration on 31 December 1968 of the terms of office of Venezuela and Sweden as members of the Council.

^{c/} In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure, the Council, at its 1604th meeting, on 15 July 1969, elected Mr. Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala) Vice-President to replace Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), who was unable to attend the forty-seventh session.

^{d/} In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure, the Council, at its 1622nd meeting, on 28 July 1969, elected Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan) Vice-President to replace Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan), who was unable to attend the forty-seventh session.

(XLI), reconstituted to consist of sixteen States Members of the United Nations. Under Council resolution 1189 (XLI), enlarged by five additional Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly, for the purpose of undertaking certain tasks set forth in General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI).

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years, ending 31 December 1969

Algeria	Philippines
Brazil	Romania
Cameroon	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Canada	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania
France	United States of America
Ghana	Venezuela
India	
Pakistan	

Organizational meeting:	
3 October 1968, New York	1 meeting
Organizational meeting:	
11 March 1969, New York	1 meeting
Third session (first part):	
21 April-9 May 1969, New York	25 meetings
Third session (second part):	
9-27 June 1969, New York	19 meetings

Members designated by the President of the General Assembly pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) to serve on the Enlarged Committee

Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Jordan	United Arab Republic
Malta	
Second session (first part):	
16 September-4 October 1968, New York . . .	12 meetings
Second session (second part):	
3-14 March 1969, New York	14 meetings
Interseasonal Working Group:	
29 January-25 February 1969, New York . . .	21 meetings
Joint Meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination:	
9-10 July 1969, Geneva	2 meetings

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Established as a committee of fifteen members by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). Membership increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI).^{2/}

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1969

Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark)
 Dr. Pierre Victor Auger (France)
 Mr. Mamadou Aw (Mali)
 Dr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)
 Dr. Josef Charvát (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Francisco García Olano (Argentina)
 Dr. Jermen M. Gvishiani (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic)
 Professor Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan)
 Mr. Alexander Kenyan (Israel)^{3/}
 Professor Eni Njoku (Nigeria)
 Dr. Oliverio Philips Michelsen (Colombia)
 Dr. Abdus Salam (Pakistan)

^{2/} See chapter V, section C, of the present report.

^{3/} Appointed by the Council at its 1456th meeting, on 19 December 1966, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Abba Eban (Israel) before the expiration of his term of office.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Professor Irimie Stăicu (Romania)^{4/}
 Dr. M. S. Thacker (India)
 Sir Ronald Walker (Australia)
 Professor Carroll L. Wilson (United States of America)
 Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Tenth session:
 25 November-6 December 1968, Addis Ababa. 16 meetings
 Eleventh session:
 31 March-4 April 1969, New York 7 meetings

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Established as a committee of eighteen members by Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX).

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a period of three years ending 31 December 1971

Mr. Gamani Corea (Ceylon)
 Mr. Nazih Deif (United Arab Republic)
 Mr. A. N. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Paul Kaya (Congo (Brazzaville))
 Mr. J. A. Lacarte (Uruguay)
 Mr. T. J. Mboya (Kenya)^{5/}
 Mr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America)
 Mr. Saburo Okita (Japan)
 Mr. József Pajestka (Poland)
 Mr. M. L. Qureshi (Pakistan)
 Mr. K. N. Raj (India)
 Mr. W. B. Reddaway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Mr. Jean Ripert (France)
 Mr. Raúl Sáez (Chile)
 Mr. Germánico Salgado (Ecuador)
 Mr. Jakov Sirotkovic (Yugoslavia)
 Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)
 Mr. Zdenek Vergner (Czechoslovakia)

Fourth session:
 17-21 March 1969, New York 9 meetings
 Fifth session:
 7-16 May 1969, Bangkok. 16 meetings

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Established by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a committee composed of eighteen Member States. Membership increased to twenty-one by Council decision of 19 December 1962, and to twenty-seven by Council resolution 1147 (XLI).

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Canada	Australia	1973
Chile	Brazil	1973
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Bulgaria	1973
Denmark	Chile	1971
France	Colombia	1973
Ghana	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1972
Guatemala	Finland	1973
Hungary	France	1971
Italy	Ghana	1971
Japan	Guatemala	1972
Kenya	Hungary	1972
Kuwait	Italy	1971
Lebanon	Japan	1972
Netherlands	Kenya	1971

^{4/} Appointed by the Council at its 1501st meeting, on 1 August 1967, to fill the vacancy created by the death on 28 April 1967 of Professor Nicolae Cernescu (Romania).

^{5/} Mr. Mboya died on 5 July 1969.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING (continued)

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Panama	Kuwait.	1972
Peru	Lebanon.	1971
Poland	Libya.	1973
Sierra Leone	Malaysia.	1973
Singapore	Netherlands.	1972
Thailand	Panama.	1971
Togo	Pakistan.	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tunisia.	1973
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic. .	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1971
United States of America	United Republic of Tan- zania.	1972
Venezuela	United States of America	1972

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A committee composed of thirteen members of the Council elected annually in accordance with Council resolution 1099 (XL) and rule 82 of the rules of procedure. (See Council resolution 1391 (XLVI).)

Membership in 1969:^{1/} Bulgaria, France, India, Indonesia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

Meetings:

23 September 1968, New York.	2 meetings
25-26 September 1968, New York.	3 meetings
25 November 1968, New York.	1 meeting
11-14 February 1969, New York.	8 meetings
3-7 March 1969, New York.	10 meetings
7-11 April 1969, New York.	9 meetings
16-18 April 1969, New York.	5 meetings
28 April 1969, New York.	2 meetings

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES^{1/}

Membership in 1969: France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE SURVEY PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Established by Council resolution 1218 (XLII).

Membership: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

The Committee did not meet during the period under review.

^{1/} The election of the thirteenth member was postponed until the resumed forty-seventh session.

^{1/} The Council at its forty-seventh session decided to discontinue the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. See chapter XIV, paragraph 622, of the present report.

C. Functional commissions and sub-commission^{1/}

The Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- Statistical Commission
- Population Commission
- Commission for Social Development
- Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social Development, Human Rights and Status of Women) are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.^{2/} In respect of the Commission for Social Development, the representatives nominated by the Governments elected to the Commission should be candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies or other persons qualified to discuss the formulation of social policies in more than one sector of development.^{3/} The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.^{4/}

The Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women are each composed of thirty-two members, the Population Commission is composed of twenty-seven members, and the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are each composed of twenty-four members. In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is composed of twenty-six persons elected by the Commission on Human Rights from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations. The term of office of members of the Sub-Commission is three years.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia.	1971
Belgium	Belgium.	1973
Brazil	Brazil.	1972
Canada	Cuba.	1971
Cuba	Czechoslovakia.	1971
Czechoslovakia	Denmark.	1972
Denmark	France.	1972
Ecuador	Ghana.	1971
France	India.	1971
Ghana	Indonesia.	1971
India	Ireland.	1973
Indonesia	Libya.	1973
Japan	Morocco.	1973
Morocco	Panama.	1972
Panama	Philippines.	1972
Philippines	Poland.	1972

^{1/} For information concerning the periodicity of the meetings of the commissions, see chapter XIV, section B.

^{2/} See Council resolutions 12 (II) and 3 (III).

^{3/} See Council resolution 1139 (XLII), part IV.

^{4/} See Council resolution 845 (XXXII), section II, and 1147 (XLI).

STATISTICAL COMMISSION (continued)

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Poland	Thailand	1972
Thailand	Uganda	1973
Tunisia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic . .	1971
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1973
United States of America	Venezuela	1973

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

POPULATION COMMISSION

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Brazil	Barbados	1973
Cameroon	Brazil	1972
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	1971
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1972
Denmark	Denmark	1972
Ecuador	France	1971
France	Gabon	1973
Ghana	Ghana	1971
India	Haiti	1973
Indonesia	India	1972
Jamaica	Indonesia	1971
Japan	Iran	1973
Kenya	Jamaica	1971
New Zealand	Japan	1973
Pakistan	Kenya	1972
Peru	New Zealand	1972
Philippines	Pakistan	1971
Rwanda	Spain	1972
Spain	Sweden	1971
Sweden	Tunisia	1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic . .	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	United States of America	1973
Upper Volta	Upper Volta	1972
Venezuela	Venezuela	1972

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1970
Botswana	Botswana	1970
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet So- cialist Republic	1971
Cameroon	Cameroon	1970
Canada	Canada	1973
Chile	Chile	1973
Congo (Brazzaville)	Congo (Brazzaville) . . .	1971
Cuba	Cuba	1971

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Cyprus	Cyprus	1970
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1973
France	France	1971
Gabon	Gabon	1971
Greece	Guatemala	1973
India	India	1971
Iran	Iran	1970
Lebanon	Italy	1973
Mauritania	Lebanon	1971
Mexico	Mauritania	1973
Morocco	Mexico	1970
Netherlands	Netherlands	1971
Norway	Philippines	1973
Pakistan	Romania	1970
Philippines	Sierra Leone	1973
Romania	Spain	1970
Spain	Sweden	1973
Tunisia	Thailand	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tunisia	1970
United Arab Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Republic . .	1970
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
Uruguay	Ireland	1971
Venezuela	United States of America	1971
	Venezuela	1971

Twentieth session:

17 February-5 March 1969 24 meetings

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Austria	Austria	1970
Chile	Chile	1971
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Congo (Democratic Re- public of)	1972
Finland	Finland	1971
France	France	1970
Greece	Ghana	1972
Guatemala	Guatemala	1972
India	India	1970
Iran	Iran	1971
Israel	Iraq	1972
Italy	Israel	1970
Jamaica	Jamaica	1970
Lebanon	Lebanon	1970
Madagascar	Madagascar	1970
Mauritania	Mauritania	1971
Morocco	Morocco	1972
New Zealand	Netherlands	1972
Nigeria	New Zealand	1971
Pakistan	Peru	1972
Peru	Philippines	1970
Philippines	Poland	1972
Poland	Senegal	1971
Senegal	Turkey	1972
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic . .	1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tan- zania	1970

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
United States of America	United States of America	1971
Uruguay	Uruguay	1971
Venezuela	Venezuela	1970
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971

Twenty-fifth session:

17 February-21 March 1969, Geneva 53 meetings

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Austria	1972
Botswana	Belgium	1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Botswana	1970
Chile	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1970
Costa Rica	Canada	1972
Cyprus	Chile	1971
Dominican Republic	Colombia	1972
France	Costa Rica	1971
Ghana	Cyprus	1970
Guatemala	Dominican Republic	1970
Guinea	France	1971
Hungary	Ghana	1970
Iran	Hungary	1972
Iraq	Iran	1972
Japan	Iraq	1972
Liberia	Japan	1970
Madagascar	Liberia	1971
Malaysia	Madagascar	1970
Morocco	Malaysia	1971
Netherlands	Mauritania	1972
Nicaragua	Morocco	1971
Norway	Nicaragua	1971
Peru	Norway	1971
Philippines	Philippines	1971
Romania	Romania	1971
Spain	Spain	1970
Tunisia	Tunisia	1972
Turkey	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic	1972
United Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ireland	1970
United States of America	United States of America	1971
	Uruguay	1972

Twenty-second session:

27 January-12 February 1969, New York . . . 24 meetings

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Brazil	Brazil	1973
Canada	Canada	1971
China	Dominican Republic	1971
Dominican Republic	Federal Republic of Germany	1972
Federal Republic of Germany	France	1971
France	Ghana	1971
Ghana	Hungary	1972
Hungary	India	1972
India	Iran	1972
Iran	Jamaica	1973

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (continued)

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Jamaica	Japan	1973
Japan	Lebanon	1973
Mexico	Mexico	1972
Morocco	Pakistan	1972
Pakistan	Peru	1971
Peru	Sweden	1972
Sweden	Switzerland	1971
Switzerland	Togo	1973
Turkey	Turkey	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	United States of America	1971
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1971

Twenty-third session:

13-31 January 1969, Geneva 31 meetings

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Membership for a period of three years^{2/}

Mr. Mohamed A. Abu Rannat (Sudan)
Mr. Alexander Bolintineanu (Romania)
Mr. Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Francesco Capotorti (Italy)
Mr. A. R. Cornelius (Pakistan)
Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syria)
Mr. Vicente Díaz Samayoa (Guatemala)
Mr. I. J. D. Durlong (Nigeria)
Mr. Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States of America)
Miss Mary N. Gichuru (Kenya)
Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell (Uruguay)
Mr. John P. Humphrey (Canada)
Mr. Simon Ilako (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Branimir M. Janković (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Ahmed Kettani (Morocco)
Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico)
Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador)
Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)
Mr. Paul Nikiema (Upper Volta)
Mr. U. M. Rybakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Nicodème Ruhashyankiki (Rwanda)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania)

Twenty-first session:

7-25 October 1968, Geneva 25 meetings

D. Regional Economic Commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission, Switzerland is entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

^{2/} Elected at the 1042nd meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, on 20 March 1969.

Members

Albania	Italy
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Norway
Cyprus	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Federal Republic of Germany	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Turkey
Greece	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Hungary	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ireland	United States of America
	Yugoslavia

Twenty-fourth session:^{2/}
9-23 April 1969, Geneva

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in its terms of reference, and France, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Western Samoa. Brunei, Fiji and Hong Kong are associate members of the Commission. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961 respectively.

Members

Afghanistan	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Burma	New Zealand
Cambodia	Pakistan
Ceylon	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
France	Republic of Viet-Nam
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Laos	United States of America
Malaysia	Western Samoa
Mongolia	

Associate members

Brunei	Fiji	Hong Kong
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Twenty-fifth session:^{3/}
15-28 April 1969, Singapore

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations, and Barbados, Canada, France, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. British Honduras or Belize is an associate member. The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent have also been admitted collectively as a single associate member. The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission, by

^{2/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4641*.

^{3/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4640*.

virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII) respectively.

Members

Argentina	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Bolivia	Jamaica
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

Associate members

British Honduras or Belize
The Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent (collectively, as a single member.)

Thirteenth session:^{5/}
14-23 April, 1969, Lima

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission. The associate members of the Commission are, according to paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the geographical scope of the Commission (i.e., Africa, including African islands) and the Powers, other than Portugal, responsible for the international relations of those Territories (i.e., France, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland are entitled to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 763 D II (XXX) and 925 (XXXIV) respectively.

Members

Algeria	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Dahomey	Rwanda
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa ^{6/}
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania
Libya	Upper Volta
Madagascar	Zambia

^{5/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4639*.

^{6/} The Council decided, by resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

Associate members

The Non-Self Governing Spain
Territories in Africa United Kingdom of Great Britain and
France Northern Ireland

Ninth session:

3-14 February 1969,^{1/} Addis Ababa

E. Other related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1038 (XI), the Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of thirty States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, elected by the Council. At the forty-sixth session^{2/} the Council elected one third of the members of the Board.

Membership until 31 July 1969	Membership from 1 August 1969	Term of office expires on 31 July
Australia	Belgium	1971
Belgium	Brazil	1971
Brazil	Bulgaria	1972
Bulgaria	Cameroon	1970
Cameroon	Canada	1971
Canada	Chile	1972
China	China	1970
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1971
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1970
Ethiopia	Federal Republic of Ger- many	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	France	1970
France	Guinea	1970
Guinea	India	1971
India	Indonesia	1972
Iraq	Iraq	1970
Pakistan	Nigeria	1972
Peru	Pakistan	1971
Philippines	Philippines	1972
Poland	Poland	1970
Senegal	Sierra Leone	1972
Sweden	Sweden	1972
Switzerland	Switzerland	1972
Thailand	Thailand	1971
Tunisia	Tunisia	1971
Turkey	Turkey	1972
Uganda	Uganda	1970
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United States of America	United States of America	1970
Venezuela	Venezuela	1971

Meetings:

19-30 May 1969, Santiago..... 13 meetings

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased from twenty-four to twenty-five States by Council resolution 682 (XXVI), and to thirty States by General Assembly resolution 1958 (XVIII). Further enlarged by "one African State" by Council resolution 1288 (XLIII) of 18 December 1967.

^{1/} For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, E/4651*.

^{2/} E/SR.1599.

Membership in 1969

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Nineteenth session:

21-30 October 1968, Geneva..... 13 meetings

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme established by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) is composed of thirty-seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of that resolution and its annex. At its forty-sixth session, the Council held elections to fill the vacancies that would occur at the end of 1969.^{3/}

Membership 1969	Membership 1970	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1970
Austria	Austria	1970
Belgium	Belgium	1970
Brazil	Cameroon	1972
Cameroon	Canada	1970
Canada	Chile	1971
Chile	Congo (Brazzaville) ...	1971
Congo (Brazzaville)	Cuba	1972
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1971
Federal Republic of Germany	Denmark	1972
Finland	Federal Republic of Ger- many	1971
France	Finland	1970
India	France	1970
Italy	India	1972
Japan	Italy	1972
Jordan	Ivory Coast	1972
Malaysia	Japan	1972
Mauritania	Jordan	1970
Netherlands	Malaysia	1970
Norway	Mauritania	1971
Pakistan	Mexico	1972
Panama	Netherlands	1971
Paraguay	Pakistan	1970
Peru	Panama	1971
Poland	Peru	1971
Romania	Philippines	1972
Senegal	Poland	1970
Sweden	Romania	1970
Switzerland	Sweden	1971
Syria	Switzerland	1971
Thailand	Syria	1971
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic...	1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tan- zania	1971
United States of America	United States of America	1972
Venezuela	Venezuela	1970

Seventh session:

9-23 January 1969, New York..... 17 meetings

Eighth session:

16 June-2 July 1969, Geneva..... 21 meetings

^{3/} E/SR.1600.

**UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

Established under General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and FAO Conference resolution No. 1/61. Membership increased from twenty to twenty-four by General Assembly resolution 1914 (XVIII). The World Food Programme was extended and established on a continuing basis by General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX).

Membership in 1969

Members elected by the Council	Term of office expires 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term of office expires 31 December
Argentina	1971	Canada	1971
Australia	1970	Chile	1971
Denmark	1971	Colombia	1969
Ireland	1969	Federal Republic of	
Niger	1971	Germany	1970
Pakistan	1969	France	1970
Peru	1970	India	1971
Sweden	1969	Jamaica	1970
Tunisia	1970	Netherlands	1969
Turkey	1971	New Zealand	1970
United Arab		Nigeria	1969
Republic	1969	Republic of Korea .	1969
United Kingdom of		United States of	
Great Britain and		America	1971
Northern Ireland.	1970		

Fourteenth session:

11-16 November 1968, Rome 6 meetings

Fifteenth session:

5-13 May 1969, Rome 12 meetings

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the International Narcotics Control Board consists of eleven members elected in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years.

*Members elected by the Economic and Social Council for
a three-year term beginning 2 March 1968*

Mr. M. Aslam (Pakistan)
Professor Michel A. Atisso (Senegal)
Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic)
Professor Michel A. Atisso (Senegal)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland)
Professor Sükrü Kaymakçalan (Turkey)
Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan)
Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India)
Professor Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Leon Steining (United States of America)
Dr. Imre Vertes (Hungary)

Third session:

31 October-8 November 1968, Geneva 30 meetings

Fourth session:

27 May-6 June 1969, Geneva 17 meetings

Annex III
CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1970 AND 1971*

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1970^{a/}

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{b/}
5-16 January	Committee for Development Planning		
5 January- 6 February	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group established under resolutions 6 (XXV) and 21 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights		
12-14 January	Economic and Social (forty-eighth session) organizational meetings)		
12-30 January	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)		
19-27 January		UNDP—Governing Council (ninth session)	
26 January- 6 February	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
February	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources		
27 January- 6 February		UNCTAD—Committee on Manufactures (fourth session) (Geneva)	
10-13 February		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (resumed ninth session) (Geneva)	
10-20 February	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
10-16 February	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights		
2-20 February		Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade	
17 February- 23 March	Commission on Human Rights		
February	Economic Commission for Africa—Technical Committee of the Whole (Addis Ababa)		
4-20 March	Commission for Social Development (Geneva)		
10-20 March		UNCTAD—Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (fourth session) (Geneva)	
16-20 March ^{c/}		UNDP—Governing Council (special session)	

*At its 1637th meeting, the Council adopted the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and the tentative calendar of meetings for 1971 in principle, subject to further consideration, if necessary, at the resumed forty-seventh session.

^{a/} Meetings to be held at Headquarters unless otherwise stated.

^{b/} The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown. Where the biennial, quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in 1970, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.

^{c/} Subject to the decision of the Governing Council.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the international Atomic Energy Agency ^{d/}
23 March-3 April	Economic and Social Council (forty-eighth session)		
30 March-10 April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development		
Spring			IMCO—Council (London)
6-24 April		Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade	
7-17 April		UNCTAD—Committee on Shipping (fourth session) (Geneva)	
13-24 April	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)		
20 April-1 May		UNICEF—Executive Board	
21 April-4 May	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Kabul)		
27 April-8 May	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
April/May, 4 weeks		UNIDO—Industrial Development Board (fourth session) (Vienna)	
April/May, 8 days		Intergovernmental Committee for the World Food Programme	
18-29 May	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-eighth session)		
28 May-12 June			WMO—Executive Committee (twenty-second session) (Geneva)
25 May-5 June	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
May/June, 2 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
May, 2 weeks			UPU—Executive Council (Berne)
May			WHO—Assembly (Geneva)
May			ITU—Administrative Council (Geneva)
June, 4 weeks			International Labour Conference (Geneva)
June, 3 weeks	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights		
June, 3 weeks		UNDP—Governing Council (tenth session) (Geneva)	
7-17 July		UNCTAD—Committee on Commodities (fifth session) (Geneva)	
6 July	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Geneva)		
7-8 July	Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC (Geneva)		
9 July-5 August ^{d/}	Economic and Social Council (forty-ninth session) (Geneva)		
17-26 August		Fourth Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Kyoto, Japan)	

^{d/} Or 6-31 July, with the CPC and Joint Meetings from 1 to 3 July. Decision to be taken at the resumed forty-seventh session of the Council.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^{b/}
17 August- 4 September	Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities ^{a/}		
25 August- 18 September		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (tenth session) (Geneva)	
21-25 September			IBRD and IDA—Board of Governors (Copenhagen)
21-25 September			IMF—Board of Governors (Copenhagen)
21-25 September			IFC—Board of Governors (Copenhagen)
22-29 September			IAEA—General Conference (Vienna)
15 September- December		General Assembly	
September, 3 days		UNITAR—Board of Trustees	
5-16 October	Statistical Commission (Geneva) ^{f/}		
Autumn (dates to be determined)	Commission on the Status of Women (Geneva)		
24 October- 7 November	Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (Teheran)		
12 October/ 10 November			UNESCO—General Conference (Paris)
October, 8 days		Intergovernmental Committee for the World Food Programme (Rome)	
October, 2 weeks		Executive Committee of the Programme of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)	
October, 1 day		UNDP—Pledging Conference	
October, 1 day		UNCDF—Pledging Conference	
October/ November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
October/ November, 2-3 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-ninth session)		
October			FAO—Council (sixteenth session) (Rome)
November, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (place to be determined)		

^{a/} To be preceded by a meeting of a three-member working group from 3 to 14 August.

^{f/} To be preceded by a meeting of the Working Group.

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS IN 1971 ^{a/}

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
January, 3 days	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session) (organizational meetings)	
January, 3 weeks	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)	
January, 2 weeks		UNDP—Governing Council (eleventh session)
January, 1 week	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights	
January/February, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
January/February, 1 week	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	
9-12 February		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (resumed tenth session) (Geneva)
February/March, 3 weeks	Commission for Social Development (New York or Geneva) ^{b/}	
February/March, 5 weeks	Commission on Human Rights (New York or Geneva) ^{b/}	
March/April	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session)	
March/April	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Philippines)	
March/April	Economic Commission for Africa (Tunis)	
March/April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	
April, 3 weeks	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)	
April/May, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Latin America (Guatemala City)	
April/May	Committee for Development Planning (New York or headquarters of a regional commission)	
April/May, 4 weeks		UNIDO—Industrial Development Board (fifth session) (Vienna)
April/May, 3 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
May, 2 weeks	Economic and Social Council (resumed fiftieth session)	
May, 7-8 days		UNICEF—Executive Board
May/June, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)
May/June, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
June, 3 weeks		UNDP—Governing Council (twelfth session) (Geneva)
July, 2-3 days	Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC (Geneva)	
July/August, 4 weeks	Economic and Social Council (fifty-first session) (Geneva)	
August-September	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	
24 August-17 September		UNCTAD—Trade and Development Board (eleventh session) (Geneva)
August/September, 3 weeks	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	
September, 3 days		UNITAR—Board of Trustees
September-December		General Assembly (twenty-sixth session)

^{a/} Meetings to be held at Headquarters unless otherwise stated.^{b/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) one Headquarters-based functional commission of the Council, to be determined by the Council, may meet in Geneva during the period from January to April.

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
October, 1 day		UNDP—Pledging Conference
October, 1 day		UNCDF—Pledging Conference
October, 2 weeks		Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)
October/November, 2-3 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed fifty-first session)	
October/November, 3 weeks		INCB (Geneva)
November, 2 weeks	Population Commission (Geneva)	
Autumn, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (place to be determined)	

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